The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. N° 368 SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED..... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED... 1 6 0

DUBLIN, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Re-Engagement of Mr. T. C. KING for Three Nights More.
Mr. BRUCE NORTON for Three Nights More.
On THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JULY 9,
Will be performed Sheridan Knowles' Celebrated Play, entitled
VIRGINIUS; OR, THE ROMAN FATHER.

Virginius	- - -	Mr. T. C. King
Siccius Dentatus	- - -	Mr. B. Norton
Virginia	- - -	Miss A. Parker

To be followed by the Celebrated Drama of
DOMINIQUE THE DESERTER; OR, THE GENTLEMAN IN BLACK.

Dominique, the Deserter	- - -	Mr. H. Webb

To conclude with the Favourite Comedy of the
RIGHTS OF WOMAN; OR, THE SHAMROCK, ROSE, AND THISTLE.

Sir A. Barley, Bart.,	- - -	Mr. Bruce Norton
Widow Bandish	- - -	Mrs. H. Webb

Doors, 6½; to commence at 7. Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Dress Boxes, 10s.; Pit, 6d. Second Price at Nine o'clock. Lower Private Boxes, 15s.; Upper ditto, 10s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

MADAME ERNESTINA'S READINGS.

Madame Ernestina will read This Day (Monday), at 8 p.m., at Lee Court-house, Bray, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock; and at Kingstown, same evening, at 8 p.m.

Programme—"Immortality"—Addison; "Henry 8th" Scene—Shakspere; "Mar Queen"—Tennyson; "Song of the Shirt"—Hood; "Number One"—Hood. Part 2—"On the ravages of Hayder Ali in India"—Burke; "Julius Cæsar," part scene—Shakspere; "Bridge of Sighs"—Hood; "School for Scandal"—Sheridan; "Lady Clara Vere de Vere"—Tennyson; "The Charge of the Light Brigade"—Sir F. Doyle.

Tickets to be had at the Music and Booksellers, and at the door.

MADAME ERNESTINA will give her last Reading but one (THIS EVENING), in the ROTUNDO, at Eight o'clock.

Madame E. will also give one Reading in the Temperance Hall, at Kingstown To-Morrow (TUESDAY) Evening, at Eight o'clock.

Tickets for Kingstown to be had of Mr. Talbot Coall, stationer; and at the doors. Programmes at the door.

Reserved Tickets, 2s. 6d.; Unreserved ditto, 1s.; Family ditto, admitting Five to Reserved Seats, 10s.

The Reading in Bray is postponed till next week.

ROYAL ST. GEORGE'S YACHT CLUB REGATTA will take place on
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY NEXT,
11TH and 12TH JULY,
when prizes to the amount of £400 will be sailed and rowed for.
A grand display of
FIREWORKS ON WEDNESDAY EVENING.
Entries close at 5 o'clock p.m., on Monday, 9th July.
By Order,
JAMES CURRAN, Secretary.
Club House, Kingstown.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
Lessee—Mr. J. KIRBY.

This week entire change of performance. Engagement of the Messrs. Cooke, for their astounding gymnastic feats.

The amusing Marionettes, from the Crystal Palace, the London, Glasgow, and Edinburgh Theatres.

Little Hutine, the Celebrated Clown and Pantomimist, in his comic entertainment.

Mr. Hartz, the wizard of the world, with a variety of incredible performances in the Magic Art.

Mr. Fraser, the Renowned Buffo-Singer, with a variety of mirth-stirring songs.

Miss Martinez in the fascinating Danseuse.

This evening Mr. Hutine will introduce his New Comic Entertainment, entitled, "Pug in Petticoats," in which the entire ballet corps will appear.

To coincide at 10 o'clock with a Magnificent Display of FIREWORKS by Mr. Kirby, pyrotechnist to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Gardens open at 7 o'clock.

Admission to Gardens, 1s.; Reserved Seats in Concert Hall, 6d. Promenade free.

Lessee reserves the right of excluding objectionable characters.

GENERAL VALUATION OF IRELAND.
Acts 15 and 16 Vic. chap. 63, 17 Vic. chap. 8, and 23 Vic. chap. 4.
COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Tenement Valuation of the County of Fermanagh has been commenced under the provisions of the above-named Acts, and it is requested that the several proprietors, agents, and other parties interested will be good enough to afford every facility and information to the Surveyors and Valuators who are now engaged in tracing and marking on the Ordnance Maps the boundaries of the various farms or holdings.

(By order) J. SALA, GRIFFITH,
Superintendent of Valuation.
General Valuation Office, Dublin, July 7, 1860.

COUNTY AND CITY OF DUBLIN WIDOWS' FUND and GENERAL ANNUITY ENDOWMENT SOCIETY, 16, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

Notice is hereby given that the usual Quarterly Meeting of the Society will be held at the Office of the Society, at the hour of One o'clock precisely, on the 10th of JULY instant, when the proposed New Rules will be read.

W. J. STOKES, Secretary.

Dublin, 28th June, 1860.

CONNORREE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the first Ordinary General Meeting of this Company will be held at their Offices, 46, Dame-street, Dublin, on THURSDAY, the 26th JULY, 1860, at three o'clock p.m., for the purpose of submitting the Report of the Directors and statement of Accounts, up to the 31st May, 1860; for the election of Directors and Auditors, and their remuneration, and for the transaction of the ordinary business of the Company, pursuant to the articles of association.

F. W. GREEN, Secretary.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 11th to the 25th instant, both inclusive.

46, Dame street, Dublin, July 3, 1860.

UNITED BRITISH ARMY SCRIPTURE READERS' AND SOLDIERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

Office—9, Upper Sackville-street.
Soldiers' Institute—1, Merchants'-quay.

A Meeting on behalf of the above Society will be held (D.V.) in ST. MATHIAS'S SCHOOLHOUSE, Adelaide-road, on Tuesday Evening next, July 10, 1860.

The Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock p.m.

A Deputation from the Hibernian Auxiliary of the society will attend, and give details of the objects and operations of the society.

The attendance of all persons interested in promoting the spiritual and temporal welfare of our soldiers is earnestly and affectionately requested.

This society has at present 51 Agents, employed as follows:—

In England	28	In Ireland	4
" Channel Isles	2	" India*	10
" Ionian Isles	1	" Gibraltar	1
" Mauritius	1	" N. Scotia	1

* Including the "Havelock" Reader, at Barrackpore, the "Lawrence" Reader, at Lucknow, and seven attaches to Regiments special'y.

Subscriptions and Donations will be most thankfully received by any Member of the Committee; by the Honorary Secretaries; by the Assistant-Secretary, at the Office of the Society, 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin; and by Messrs. La Touche and Co., Bank, Castle-street.

A collection will be made after the meeting.

ENLARGEMENT OF TRINITY CHURCH, KILLINEY.

The BAZAAR in aid of this object will (D.V.) be held on the OBELISK HILL, KILLINEY,
On MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 9th and 10th of JULY.

LADY PATRONESSES:
The Viscountess Avonmore, Trimleston.
The Lady Talbot de Malahide.
The Honourable Mrs. Talbot, Ballincles.
Lady Ribton, Woodbrook.
Mrs Dobbs, Ashurst.
Mrs. Moutray James, Belle Vue Park.
Mrs. Warren, Killiney Castle.

A Military Band will attend.
Gates open at Two o'clock.
Admission to the Bazaar—Children half price.

P.S.—The sale will embrace a vast variety of useful and ornamental articles, which, to ensure their dispersal, will be marked at reasonably low prices. Refreshments will be supplied at a moderate charge. Persons coming by train, the Dalkey Station will be found most convenient.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME,
37, CHARLEMONT-STREET.
President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.

Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Enniskillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.

Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.

Since the year 1838 the HOME has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any endowment, trusting solely in Christian benevolence, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken those 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation. It has instructed them carefully and usefully while inmates in the Institution. It has taught them Scripturally to look up to the true Saviour. And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.

The Committee is confident that the Christian public only require to be made aware of the above facts to ensure a liberal support to an Institution which God has so graciously blessed in its efforts to do all that humanly can be done to counteract the deadly and insidious appeal that Vice ever makes at the door of Necessity, Poverty and Demoralisation are twin brothers.

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Quesle, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards kindly provided by Lord Erne) may be obtained.

Collector—Mr. WM. BURROWES, 4, Lennox-place Portobello.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor of the Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Ater-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home 9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s.; Medicine included.

MEDICAL BATHS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET,
Mountjoy-Square.

Turkish Hot-air, Russian Vapour Chamber, Vapour Baths, Simple and Medicated; Artificial Chalybeate and Sea-water Baths; Iodine, Harrowgate, Mercurial, and Antimonial Baths, French and German Spa Baths, &c.

TURKISH HOT-AIR BATHS.
Hours for Ladies and Gentlemen
CHARGES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

From six a.m. to ten a.m.	2s. 6d.
From ten a.m. to six p.m.	2s. 6d.
From six p.m. to ten p.m.	2s. 6d.
For Private Baths (to admit six in family.)	1s. 6d.
From six to ten a.m., and from six to ten p.m.	10s. 6d.

Russian Vapour Chamber.
Without Medication - - - 2s. 6d.
Medicated with odoriferous herbs - - 3s. 6d.
Vapour Bath, simple - - - 3s. 6d.
Vapour Bath, Medicated - - - 3s. 6d.
Genuine Vichy, Kreuznach, and Schlangenbad, Spa-water Bath - - - 2s. 6d.

Artificial Chalybeate, Sea-water, Iodine, Bran, Soap, Druit-with, Baruges and Harrowgate Baths; Mercurial, Antimonial, Mineral Acid, &c.

From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

Warm Douche Perpendicular, Horizontal, and Ascending Douche Baths from 1s. 6d.

An obelisk for these accessories, subsequent to the wreck of the Ro, [illegible] be had gratis on application.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

COUNCIL:
The Right Honourable the Earl of GRANARD, K.P., Lord Lieutenant County Leitrim.
The Right Honourable Viscount MASKERENNE and FERRARD, K.P., Colonel Commandant Antrim Artillery;
The Right Honourable Lord Viscount MONCK;
Lord DUNSANY,
Sir Charles C. W. DOMVILE, Bart., D.L., High Sheriff County Dublin;
Sir JOCELYN (OGHILL, Bart., D.L.,
Sir THOMAS JUDKIN FITZGERALD, Bart.,
Major the Honourable Sir FRANCIS C. STANHOPE,
Lieutenant-General HENRY HALL, C.B.,
Colonel FITZSTEPHEN FRENCH, M.P., D.L.;
Lieutenant-Colonel FRANCIS BURDETT, late 17th Lancers,
M. O'REILLY DEASE, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
JOHN LOCH SKERRETT, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
Captain LAWRENCE E. KNOX,
Captain GEORGE W. ARMIT,
CHARLES MONCK WILSON, Esq., J.P.,
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,
WILLIAM ROPER, Esq., J.P.,
THOMAS H. THOMPSON, Esq.,
F. WALTER REDMOND, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
A. PUGH STEWART, Esq.,
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Esq.
With power to add to their number.

WORKING COMMITTEE:

Captain KNOX,	F. AUSTIN SUPPLE, Esq.,
Captain ARMIT,	JAS. E. MILLINGTON, Esq.,
Captain RATHBORNE,	HENRY M'ENIRY, Esq.,
JOHN GREENE, Esq., J.P.,	JAMES E. MILLAR, Esq.,
JAMES H. MOORE, Esq.,	ROBERT T. M'ENIRY, Esq.,
H. NAT PRICE, Esq., J.P.,	JAMES J. MOORE, Esq.,
WM. RICHARDSON, Esq.,	ARTHUR W. LAUDER, Esq.
EDWD. M. HODGSON, Esq.,	

HONORARY SECRETARY:
WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Esq., 11, Beresford-place, Dublin, to whom all communications are to be addressed.

TREASURERS:
Sir EDWARD BOROUGH, Bart., ARMITA & CO., Army Agents, 4, Nassau-street, to whom all remittances are to be forwarded.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for War, the Right Honourable Mr. Sidney Herbert, M.P., has announced that her Majesty will be pleased to accept the services of Volunteer Rifle Corps in Ireland.

Steps are now accordingly being taken for the enrolment of a Corps with a view of immediately tendering their services to her Majesty, subject to such rules and regulations as the Government may be pleased to sanction.

Assurances have been received that her Majesty's Government will immediate y after the enrolment and acceptance of the services of this First Corps, approve of the General Enrolment of Corps throughout the Country, when the Government Regulations will be also published and made known.

The Committee rely on the earnest and energetic exertions of the Nobility and Gentry of the Country, to complete this great National movement, which has but one object—Loyal and Patriotic object, and is destined to unite in brotherhood Men of all Creeds and Politics.

The Committee continues to receive the names of Noblemen and Gentlemen to be added to the Council; and those desirous of enrolling as Members of the Corps will at once forward their names to the Honorary Secretary.

The Subscription of Effective Members is limited to £1 1s. per annum, with an Entrance Fee of £1 1s.

Donations and Subscriptions for furthering the movement will be received by the Treasurers.

Dublin, 7th July, 1860.

LAUNDRY.—For the convenience of Families residing at Bray and the neighbourhood, the "DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT" LAUNDRY VAN will call there every Wednesday during the Summer.

Commands to be addressed to
The Matron, Dublin by Lamplight,
Bail'e Bridge, Dublin.

RATHMINES TOWNSHIP SUNDAY AND DAILY SCHOOLS.

A Meeting of the Subscribers will be held in the School Rooms, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 10th inst., to elect the Managing Committee for the ensuing year, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed.

Chair to be taken at half-past Seven o'clock.

(By order) THOMAS FERGUSON,
Honorary Secretary.
9th July, 1860.

IN MEMORY OF
MRS. GEORGE WALE AND MRS. WHATELY.

THE BIRD'S NEST AND RAGGED SCHOOLS, KINGSTOWN.

TRUSTEES.
J. SMYLY, Esq., M.D., 13, Merrion-square North.
J. KINCAID, Esq., 3, Herbert-street.

Anxious to raise a memorial to the late Mrs. George Wale (youngest daughter of the Archbishop of Dublin), her friends have selected for this purpose the latest of those many works and labours of love in which she was engaged—the one which she loved to call "The Bird's Nest."

This Nest was given by her to a Nursery for Homeless Children in Kingstown, in which from thirty to forty little ones have already been received, though the present house is far too small, and the accommodation very insufficient for this important object.

After much difficulty a suitable premises has now been secured, which afford facilities not only for the erection of the proposed Nursery for the little children, but which may include also a Dormitory for Boys, with Schoolroom and Play Ground, which have long been greatly needed for the Missionary Work.

The lamented death of Mrs. Whately, following so rapidly and unexpectedly on that of her daughter, has suggested to many the propriety of uniting the Memorial to Mrs. George Wale with one to her beloved mother; and it has been felt that this proposed building at Kingstown furnishes a suitable object for both purposes, combining, as it will, all the features of a Memorial to one in the "Bird's Nest," which might still be regarded as a special memorial to Mrs. Wale—the whole building forming a joint monument to the mother and daughter, who were so united in every good work, and whose memorial has proved so deep a trial to all the friends of Missions in Ireland.

This Appeal is therefore now sent forth with an additional claim on the sympathies of the Christian public, and it is more especially addressed to all who knew and valued the late Mrs. Whately, as well as to friends and fellow-workers of Mrs. George Wale.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received by—
Mrs. Stewart, Gortheiraph, Monkstown.
Mrs. Courtenay, De Vesci-terrace, Monkstown.
Mrs. Wilson, Richmond, Monkstown.
Mrs. Swan, Seafield, Merrion, Kingstown.
Mrs. J. Smyly, 13, Merrion-square North.
Miss Poole, 8, Smith's Buildings, Ely-place.
Miss Murphy, 17, Merrion-square North.
Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road.
Miss Boyd, 10, Vesey-place.
Mrs. Kincaid, 3, Herbert-street.

Contributions already received:—

His Grace the Lord Primate	.. .. ..	£20 0 0
Lady Olivia Sparrow	.. .. ..	25 0 0
T. M. Gresham, Esq.	.. .. ..	20 0 0
Espine Batty, Esq.,	.. .. ..	20 0 0
Josiah Smyly, Esq., M.D.	.. .. ..	20 0 0
Lord Lougford	.. .. ..	10 0 0
Lord De Vesci	.. .. ..	10 0 0
Lord Farnham	.. .. ..	10 0 0
Lord Clermont	.. .. ..	10 0 0
John Murphy, Esq.	.. .. ..	10 0 0
Wm. Crawdson, Esq.	.. .. ..	10 0 0
Viscount and Viscountess Gough	.. .. ..	5 5 0
Countess of Rosse	.. .. ..	5 0 0
Alderman Atkinson	.. .. ..	5 0 0
Miss Arburthnott	.. .. ..	5 0 0
John Robinson, Esq.	.. .. ..	5 0 0
William Brooke, Esq., M.C.	.. .. ..	3 3 0
Lady Campbell	.. .. ..	2 10 0
Dowager Lady Dunally,	.. .. ..	2 0 0
Lieut.-General Sir J. Eustace	.. .. ..	1 1 0
Rev. William Martin	.. .. ..	1 1 0
Richard Courtney, Esq.	.. .. ..	1 1 0
John Litton, Esq.	.. .. ..	1 0 0
H. H. Woods, Esq.	.. .. ..	1 0 0

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.

VICE PATRONS:
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
His Grace the Archbishop of York.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

PRESIDENT:
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury.

The object of the Society is to promote the spiritual welfare of the Seafaring Population at home and abroad, through the medium of Chaplains, who are ordained Ministers of the Church of England, and Scripture-readers provided with vessels for visiting the ships.

A BAZAAR
In aid of the above Society will be held (D. V.) in the SALT-HILL GARDENS, MONKSTOWN,
On MONDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1860,
(Birthday of H.R.H. Prince Alfred.)

PATRONESSES:
Countess of Carnwath
Lady Elizabeth M'Clintock,
The Ladies Crichton,
The Hon. Mrs. Vesey,
The Hon. Mrs. Colley,
The Hon. Mrs. Bruen,
Lady Stewart.

THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE,
For the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages.
Founded 1830: Office, 9, Upper Sackville-street.

An Evening Meeting will (D.V.) be held in the ROTUNDO, on FRIDAY, the 13th JULY, for the purpose of drawing the increased attention of Protestants to this most important institution. There are at present 163 Orphans under the care of this society, and many more applications are seeking admission, while the funds are completely exhausted. The Ven. Archdeacon Gregg, D.D.; the Rev. Dr. Fleury, the Rev. A. M. Pollock, the Rev. W. F. Walsh, the Rev. G. W. Dalton, &c., are expected to address the meeting. The chair to be taken at half-past 7 o'clock by Colonel SKERLOCK.

BENJAMIN GIBSON, Clk.,
J. HUNTER MONAHAN, Clk., } Hon. Secs.

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism.

CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 99 Chester-street Birkenhead, Cheshire

GREAT CAPPAGH COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).

Parish of Schull, County of Cork, Ireland.

Capital £60,000, in 60,000 Shares of £1 each; of which 40,000 shares only will be issued, except with the sanction of the Shareholders.

Five Shillings per share to be paid on application, and seven shillings and sixpence within two months, and seven shillings and sixpence per share within four months after date of allotment.

DIRECTORS.
Sidney Beisly, Esq., The Cedars, Lawrie-park, Sydenham, S.E.
Thomas Beisly, Esq., Gresham-house, E.C.
George Leach, Esq., Egerton Villas, Canonbury, N.
Horatio Nelson, Esq., 10, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.
Joseph Thompson, Esq., 43, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, W.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Pattison and Wigg, 10, Clement-lane, E.C.

BROKERS
London—Messrs Webb and Leach, 8, Finch-lane, London, E.C.

BANKERS.
Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury, E.C.
Royal Bank of Ireland, Foster-place,

SECRETARY—Charles Carter, Esq.

REGISTERED OFFICES—London, No. 3, Canon-street, E.C.

This Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the lease and re-opening the works of the Great Cappagh Copper Mine, which were suspended under peculiar circumstances, after about £40,000 had been judiciously expended in testing the permanent rich capabilities of the mine, which were successfully proved.

Upwards of £30,000 of rich ore has been raised from mere trial workings, which will save to the Company now resuming the works of this mine several years of time, and the large outlay of capital already expended; so that large and immediate returns can now be made at an inconsiderable expense.

As evidence of the richness of the copper, it may be mentioned that the adjoining copper mine of Ballycummisk is sending ore to market, which, at the ticketings at Swansea, December 6th, 1859, realised £1,639 11s. on 105 tons, being an average of nearly £16 per ton, 15 tons of which gave 24½ per cent. of pure copper.

The nominal capital of the Company is £60,000, in 60,000 shares of £1 each, of which 20,000 shares will be reserved, to be disposed of hereafter as the shareholders may determine, which, when the workings of the mine are established, may therefore be cancelled, and thus increase the value of the existing shares by upwards of 30 per cent.

The consideration to be paid for the purchase of the lease and previous outlay is £5,000 in money, and 15,000 paid up shares. The lease is for 21 years from 29th September, 1858, renewable without fine, for a further period of twenty-one years. Royalty, 1-16th. Rent, £50 per annum.

Prospectuses, with sections and plans, as well as forms of application for shares, may be obtained at the offices of the Company, or from the Brokers. The evidence adduced before the House of Lords, in appeal, referred to in the prospectus, may be seen at the offices of the Company.

TO THE CLERGY, GENTRY, AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

GENTLEMEN,

THE lamented death of the late respected and esteemed Sir EDMUND HAYES leaves a vacancy in the representation of your highly influential county.

I beg to offer myself to your notice, and to solicit your support. My political sentiments are of that Conservative character which I believe to be in accordance with the views entertained by a great majority of the important constituency which I have the honour to address.

The long connection of my family with the county, and the property which they hold in it, must necessarily give me a deep interest in its welfare. Every measure that has a tendency to develop its resources will, therefore, afford a peculiar stimulus to my exertions.

While I promise to devote much of my time to those Parliamentary duties which bear upon our now most important local interests, I can also assure you that I shall earnestly support such more general measures as shall appear to me to be consistent with those well-tried principles which are the security of our nation.

I shall do myself the honour of personally soliciting the support of the Clergy, Gentry, and Electors of the County, at the earliest opportunity.—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON.

Chesterfield House, 29th June, 1860.

GRAND CHAMPION COMPETITION OF ATHLETIC GAMES,
AT THE ROTUNDO GARDENS, Dublin.

On MONDAY, JULY 30, 1860, open to all Ireland, for Gentlemen only, approval of by the undermentioned Committee—

J. J. D. LaTouche, Esq.,	R. Christian, Esq.,
Captain Bland, 76th Regiment,	Captain Hearn, 76th Regt.
H. R. Murray, Esq.	T. S. Brunskill, Esq.

Honorary Secretary—J. J. D. LaTouche, Esq.

A Four Mile Race, for a splendid Champion's Belt, and a Gold Medal. Second—A large Silver Medal. Third—A silver Medal.

One Hundred Yards For Race—First—A large Champion Silver Medal. Second—A Silver Medal. And a Champion silver Medal for first, and silver Medal for second, of each for the following Athletic Games:—Vaulting with the Hands, Vaulting with the Pole, Running High Leap, Throwing Heavy Weight, and Flat Race for Youths under 16 years of age, distance 100 yards.

Entrance to Compete—For the Four Mile Race, 10s., and for each of the other games, 2s. 6d. Entries to be made to John J. Digges La Touche, Esq., Honorary Secretary, by letter only, 9, Harcourt-street, Dublin. Colours to be named at same time.

Entries close July 20.

Further particulars in future advertisements.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

EXCURSION TRAIN FROM GALWAY, ROSCOMMON, &c., TO DUBLIN.

ON MONDAY, 16th JULY, a Special Excursion Train will be despatched from the Galway Station at 11-4 o'clock Morning, and from Roscommon at 1-30 o'clock Afternoon, and will arrive in Dublin about Seven o'clock Evening.

FARES TO DUBLIN AND BACK:

	1st. s. d.	2d. s. d.	3d. s. d.		1st. s. d.	2d. s. d.	3d. s. d.
Galway	15 6	12 6	7 6	Athlone	10 0	8 0	5 0
Tuamnore				Moate			
Athenry				Roscommon	12 6	10 6	6 0
Woodlawn	12 6	10 6	6 0	Knockcroghery			
Ballinasloe				Streamstown	8 0	6 0	4 0
				Castletown			

The Excursionists will be entitled to return by the ordinary Passenger Trains (according to class) on any day up to and including Monday, 30th July, 1860.

First-class Passengers will be allowed 60lbs., and Second and Third-class Passengers 40lbs. of Luggage, and no excess Luggage will be conveyed by the Excursion Train.

The Company will not be responsible for Luggage of Passengers at the above fares.

For times of departure from intermediate Stations see Handbills, to be obtained at the Stations.

N.B.—Tickets not transferable.

Broadstone, Dublin, 6th July, 1860. W. FORBES, Manager.

URGENT APPEAL.—THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE, for the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. Founded 1830.

Office—9, Upper Sackville-street.

At a Meeting of the Committee of the above Society, held this day, the Rev. Edward Whately in the chair, fourteen very distressing cases of orphans presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there being no other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were much pained to find that, regarding the matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive any of these Orphans, there being already 156 under the care of the Society, while the funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £70. The Committee felt that very great responsibility rested on them in the choice of either alternative presented: on the one hand, in receiving these children, the Committee would incur additional liabilities to the extent of from £50 to £60 a year, and, on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to embrace them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to rescue, some at least, of these poor little ones from the peculiar peril to which they were exposed; and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in the exercise of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee came to the immediate admission of one of the most urgent of the applications; and now make this earnest appeal that such a measure may speedily be afforded to the Society as may enable them, on a sound and safe basis, to receive, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant orphan of a mixed marriage seeking shelter in this Society.

Sums already received:—

Rev. B. H. Johnson	..	..	..	£1 0 0
— Alexander, Esq.,	..	..	..	1 0 0
Wm. Vincent, Esq.,	..	..	..	1 0 0
Mrs. Weir,	..	..	..	1 0 0
A Gentleman,	..	..	..	2 0 0
Thomas Dowling, Esq.,	..	..	..	1 0 0
Charles Wogan, Esq.,	..	..	..	1 0 0
Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq.,	..	..	..	1 0 0
A Protestant	..	..	..	5 0 0
Mrs. R. Geoghegan	..	..	..	1 0 0
St. Maudlen, Esq.,	..	..	..	1 0 0
General Hall,	..	..	..	2 0 0
A Friend to the Orphan, per Rev. John Hare,	..	..	..	2 0 0
Miss As more,	..	..	..	1 0 0

Office, 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
6th June, 1860.

BENJAMIN GIBSON, Clk. } Honorary
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk. } Secs.

Legal Notices.

IN THE LANDED (LATELY INCUMBERED) ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

In the matter of the Estate of the Henry Hayden Lanigan, Owner an: Petitioner.

THE Hon. Judge Dobbs, one of the Judges of the Landed Estates Court, will, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of November, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock Noon, at his Court, in the Landed Estates Court, situate at the Four Courts, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin, SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION (if not previously disposed of by private proposals, of which due notice shall be given), in two Lots, the Rent of Lands of Ahenny Tinnakelly, and Farnane, described in the Map of the Ordnance Survey as Ahenny, situate in the barony of Ifa and Offa East, and Ahenny Little, in the barony of Slievardagh, all in the County of Tipperary, Dublin set forth in the Rental thereof, viz.:

Lot 1, being part of the Lands of Ahenny and Tinnakelly, now known as Ahenny and Ahenny Little, situate partly in the said barony of Ifa and Offa East, and partly in the said barony of Slievardagh and county of Tipperary, containing 617a. 0r. 39p. statute measure, or thereabouts, and producing a profit rent of £97 16s. 0d.; and Lot 2, being part of the Lands of Farnane, now known as part of the Lands of Ahenny, situate in the barony of Ifa and Offa East, and County of Tipperary, containing 172a. 2r. 6p. statute measure, or thereabouts, and producing a profit rent of £57 6s. 4d.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1860.

C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.

Griffith's valuation of Lot No. 1 is £307 12s.; and of Lot No. 2 is £56 18s.

This estate is held under one Indenture of Lease for lives renewable for ever, but the head-rent payable under that lease is thereby apportioned on each of the lots.

Nearly the entire estate is held by tenants under leases for terminable interests, the rents payable by the tenants of Lot 1 amounting only to £97 16s. 0d., and those payable by the tenants of Lot 2 being payable by the tenants of Lot 2 being under Griffith's valuation.

The lands are situate within five miles of Carrick-on-Suir, eight from Clonmel, twelve from Cashel, and seventeen from Waterford.

Both lots will be sold subject to a jointure of £56 a year for Mrs. Mary Lannigan, now aged over sixty years, the mother of the owner; but Lot 1 is to bear and indemnify Lot 2 against £30 a year, portion of the said jointure; and Lot 2 to bear and indemnify Lot 1 against £20 a year, the residue of the said jointure.

For Rentals and further particulars, apply at the Office of the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin; or

To WILLIAM DESPARD, Esq., Kilnaghy Castle, Mullinahone, Cahan, in the County of Tipperary; or, to

Messrs. CHARLES GAUSSEN and SON, Solicitors, having the carriage of the Sale, No. 12, Gardiner's-place, Dublin, by whom proposals will be received for the purchase of either or both of said Lots up to the 31st day of July, 1860, and submitted by them to the Judge.

IN CHANCERY.
ADVERTISEMENT FOR DEVISEES, LEGATEES, AND INCUMBRANCERS.

Cause Petition under "The Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act, 1850."

In the Matter of the Right Honourable Richard John Earl of Donoughmore, and Phillip Jocelyn Newton, Esq., Trustees and Executors named in the will of James Boyd, Esq., deceased,

Petitioners;

Lucy Boyd, James Boyd, Charles Boyd, and Isabel Lucy Boyd, which said James, Charles, and Isabel Lucy Boyd are infants under the age of 21 years, by the said Lucy Boyd, Guardian *ad litem*,

Respondents.

I HEREBY require all persons claiming to be creditors or pecuniary legatees of James Boyd, late of Rossmore, in the county of Wexford, Major in the Army, deceased, on or before the 25th day of JULY next, to furnish in writing to Messrs. Duskett and Gordon, of No. 44, Upper Mount-street, in the city of Dublin, Solicitors for the Petitioners in this matter, the amount and particulars of their several demands (unsecured), in case of simple contract debts, by a statement of the consideration of such debts; and in order that the Petitioners may, without any expense to them, prove in this matter such or so much of their demands as they think just, of the allowance or disallowance of which, or any part of same, said Creditors shall receive due notice.

And all such creditors whose demands shall be disallowed, either wholly or in part, shall, at the peril of costs, be at liberty to file charges in my office, in respect of the claims or amounts so disallowed, within one fortnight after they shall respectively have received notice of such disallowance.

I also require all persons having claims affecting the real and freehold estate of the said James Boyd to file same at my Chambers, Inns-quay, in the city of Dublin, on or before the 8th day of AUGUST next, in order that same be proceeded on and proved according to the General Orders of the 19th May, 1857.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1860.

R. LITTON, Master in Chancery.

DUCKETT and GORDON, Solicitors for the Petitioners, 44, Upper Mount-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

MONKSTOWN, KINGSTOWN, BRAY, DALKEY, KILLINEY, &c.

The subscriber respectfully begs to intimate that he is prepared to Let for the Season, or yearly, &c., as may be agreed upon, a large number of elegantly furnished, and unfurnished Houses.—For further particulars, and orders to view, apply to

ALEXANDER DOWNS,
Agent to the Scottish Provident Assurance Company, Post-office, Monkstown.

HOUSE AND LAND.

To be sold, the interest in the lease of about one Acre of prime Land, with a dwellinghouse, and stabling for twelve horses, carthouse, &c., on Stoney-road, near the Drogheda Railway, and opposite the North Strand Church, for an unexpired term of 59 years. Mrs. Tierney, on the premises, will show same.—Apply to E. HANDY, Solicitor, 19, Lower Gloucester-street.

WANTED, a small Cottage (South side), with 3 bedrooms, parlour, sitting-room, and kitchen, within 17 minutes' wal

BANDSMEN WANTED.—Wanted, for the ROYAL IRISH VOLUNTEER GUARDS, several efficient Bandsmen; also, a Band Sergeant—one who has filled a similar situation in a Line or Militia Regiment.—Apply to the Secretary, at the Office, 11, Boresford-place.

MIDSUMMER HOLIDAYS.
THIS JUVENILE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT
IS REPLETE WITH EVERY NOVELTY
SUITED TO THE PRESENT SEASON.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
TAILORING AND READY MADE CLOTHING
DEPARTMENT.
ASTON'S QUAY,
DUBLIN.

NEW BAREGE ANGLAIS
New Mohairs,
New Grenadines
New Printed Organdies and Muslins,
SAMUEL OLDHAM AND SONS
Have received a large accession to their Stock of above Goods, with a further supply of
Plai n and Printed French Foulards.
They have also recei ved a further supply of
New Silk and Summer Mantles,
Lace ge and Grenadine Shawls,
And respectfully solicit an inspection.
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
N.B.—To solicit the attentio n of Ladies requiring
Family Mourning
to a superior Stock of Crapes, Paramattas, Silks, Coburgs, B arathea &c., all of the best qualities and colours.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS' UNIFORMS
GEORGE MACDONA AND CO. are prepared to enter into contract with the various Rifle Clubs throughout Ireland, for the supplying of their uniforms.
32, MOLES WORTH-STREET.

JUVENILE CLOTHING.
Made in Neat and Durable Materials.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S QUAY,
DUBLIN.

FIRST CLASS TAILORING STOCK,
FOR UNRESERVED SALE,
PREVIOUS TO OPENING OUR NEW PREMISES,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,

MOTTU WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.
They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.
They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for far inferior Watches.
We will give ten years' engagement with each Watch.
C. MARSH and CO.,
30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

ROYAL FINGAL PIN (REGISTERED)
ROYAL FINGAL EARRINGS (REGISTERED)
The above Ornaments are exact copies of an Antique lately found in a ruin near Swords, are pronounced to be a most beautiful Specimen of Ancient Art, and are (through permission to Lord and Lady Talbot De Malahide, and patronised by several other noblemen, military, &c. To be seen with the original, at sole Proprietor's,
THOMAS BRUNKER, Goldsmith,
No. 111, GRAFTON STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.
☞ Wanted to purchase, for Cash, Diamonds, Plate, &c., at highest Price.

BEST MADE FURNITURE.—
WM. BRUNTON and CO. will sell for cash, within their Extensive Warerooms,
43, HENRY-STREET,
on every day during the following week, an immense assortment of BEST MADE AND SEASONED FURNITURE.
It is now very generally admitted that their goods are better got up and cheaper than at any other house. Parties are invited to judge for themselves. Every article marked in plain figures.
N.B.—43, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

RAIRB TOOR SEPIP.—BRIAR ROOT PIPES at
(Continued Factory Prices,
EDWARD KEEVIL'S (late Hetherington's)
Wholesale Pipe Warehouse,
27, MERCHANTS-QUAY, DUBLIN.
A sample, free by post, for Thirteen Stamps.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Saturday Evening.

The demand for accommodation has still continued; but, nevertheless, the supply has been sufficiently great to meet all requirements and the principal pressure appears to have been at the Bank of England, where no doubt, some discount and other large houses were driven to, to supply the deficiency in their hands caused by the failures of Messrs. Streatfield and Co., and the other houses in the leather trade, the largest which have for a long time taken place, and the exposures so far show that the trade must have been in an extremely unsound condition. Many of the houses in fact were nearly altogether supported on a system of accommodation bills and the extent which the liabilities have reached; prove that this system of illegitimate trading must have been proceeding for a long time. Some affirming that it commenced at the close of the Crimean war, when a large fall was known to have taken place in the price of leather. The crash has now been a severe one, but it is hoped, as well that it should happen now as at any other time, as it assuredly would come. No less than sixteen houses, besides minor ones, are reported as having failed, but the aggregate amount of liabilities is not as yet definitely known. It cannot, however, be less than about £2,300,000. One more good effect will be produced—the accommodation bills passed by these houses, and which were continually on the market for renewal, will now be withdrawn, and the market will, of course, be eased to a considerable extent in consequence.

To the results of these failures may be attributed the extreme pressure which took place during the past week for accommodation at the Bank of England. The "other securities" have increased by no less a sum than £1,401,000, which is principally composed of Banking and other bills; there has been, in consequence, a large increase in the circulation, to the extent of £1,031,194, and a corresponding decrease in the reserve of notes of £1,056,985; this latter presents the most unfavourable feature, particularly as a very active demand for gold has existed; all the large arrivals from Australia, &c., having been abstracted for transmission to the Continent, the bank return actually showing a slight falling off in the bullion.

The approach of the stock account settlement has scarcely, if at all, influenced the prices of Funds, which have been at a complete stand-still, one quarter being, in fact, the extent of the fluctuation. This stagnation has been evidently caused by the angry tone of the Parliamentary debates, the supplemental estimates for account of the expenses of the Chinese war, and the subscriptions to the Russian Loan, which are now, however, closed for the present. A counteracting effect has been produced by the favourable appearance of the weather during the last few days, and the likelihood of our having in consequence an abundant harvest.

In the Dublin Stock Markets business has been very dull. Shares were rather more dealt in, but still not on an extensive scale.

To-day there was a decline about of an eighth per cent. in the English Funds, occasioned probably by the resumption of active hostilities in Sicily, and the apprehension of the further political complications which are likely to ensue.

There was an equivalent reduction in the value of Government Securities in this market, but no appearance of pressure of sales.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares in some degree recovered in activity. Bank Stock improved one-half per cent., maintaining the recovery firmly. There was, also, an advance in Hibernians of one-quarter, a few shares remaining on sale. Royals were freely dealt in at last rate. Nationals produced last value, but were little dealt in.

In Steam Shares the business was confined to Atlantics, which appeared rather firm at the previous quotation. City of Dublin Shares continued steady, and a few British and Irish, which were anxiously inquired for a week or two since, were on sale at an enhanced rate.

In the group of Mining Shares, the Connorrees monopolised the interest, but gradually lost the improved position recently attained, and closed rather weakly; Barravores and Crookhavens were offering.

Alliance Gas fell one-eighth, closing with buyers; Grand Canal Stock and Patriotic Assurance were again inquired for at last rates.

The Railway market was comparatively inactive, the only material change of value being in Cork and Bandon Shares, which receded three-quarters, in consequence of unfavourable intelligence on the subject of the West Cork lines; Dublin and Wicklows made a trifling advance, which was not, however, well sustained. There was a decline of one-eighth per cent. in Great Southern Stock for cash delivery, account transactions being at last price, so the business done being inconsiderable.

Midland Irish were scarcely realised last rate, the original shares remaining as previously reported. Cork and Passage were on sale at £11. The last price was tendered for Irish South Easterns, sellers demanding an advance of one-half; Waterford and Kilkenny Stock was again in request, and Waterford and Limericks were offered at the reduced price of £23, the nominal buying price being £20.

The only transaction in Preference Shares was that in Dublin and Wicklow 6 per cents. which were largely dealt in at £124, and appeared very steady: there were buyers of the Great Southern 4 per cent. Stock at last price, buyers looking for a fractional advance; the other Preference Securities were unchanged in value.

It is not too late for us to endorse the remarks of a contemporary, the *Freeman's Journal*, under the same heading, upon the loss which the commercial community of Dublin will sustain by the retirement from the Town Council, of one of the most independent of its members in mind and action. Mr. Codd appears to us to have belonged in the Corporation to no party but that which was determined on maintaining the honour, the respectability, and the integrity of the body. Few, of even the most distinguished of those who have been members of the Council for some years past, have been able to deal more practically with the questions which have been brought from time to time under discussion in the Corporation, or have been able to support arguments eloquently put forth by greater commercial experience or more convincing appeals to the dictates of common sense. It is solely in a commercial point of view we regard the retirement of Mr. Codd, and, while by his consistent advocacy of the rights of the Port of Dublin, both as a member of the Corporation and honorary secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, he has always commanded the respect of his fellow-citizens; he should also receive their thanks. In Mr. George Woods Maunsell, who but lately retired, and Mr. Codd, the citizens have lost two of their ablest representatives in the Town Council, and the two who principally contributed to garnish the debates with any of the brilliancy which may have hitherto been found in them.

To the accounts of the Mining Company of Ireland we last week referred. The half-yearly meeting was held on Tuesday, when a very favourable statement was presented, and one which reported active progress in all the branches of mining and manufacturing industry in which the company is engaged. The Chairman (Sir Robert Kane) described the condition of the Ballycorus works as being particularly favourable, and alluded to the manufacture of red lead, which was about being undertaken, and which would enable the company to use their pig lead to greater advantage than merely selling it in the latter state. The meeting, though a longer one than usual, passed off satisfactorily, winding up with the declaration of an increased dividend, some of the shareholders, however, thinking it was still less than the company could afford to pay.

The Carysfort Mine meeting was held on Monday, and, judging from the statement made by the chairman, Mr. Conolly, considerable progress has been made during the past six months, the directors appearing most sanguine of the ultimate results, which are described as very encouraging. The meeting passed off very harmoniously, and ended in the re-election of three of the outgoing directors and of the auditor.

The meeting of the Dublin and Glasgow Steam packet Company was held on Wednesday, when a dividend was declared of £6 per cent.

At the sales of copper ore, on Thursday, at Camborne, 3,187 tons of ore were sold, which realised £18,422. They were the produce of English mines.

Trade in Dublin still continues dull and slack.

The customs duties this week have amounted to £15,904 12s 2d, thus—

Tea	- -	£3,374 19 3
Sugar	- -	1,508 5 7
Refined ditto	- -	602 11 7
Coffee	- -	101 9 9
Wine	- -	1,206 11 5
Spirits	- -	743 14 11
Tobacco	- -	3,480 9 1
Timber	- -	270 6 9
Miscellaneous	- -	446 4 1
		£15,904 12 2

The following return, extracted from the Dublin Daily List, shows the principal shippers of porter during the week:—

	Hogsheads.
Guinness and Co.	965
Manders and Co.	472
J. D'Arcy and Son	459
Findlater and Co.	361
Jam son, Pim, and Co., ...	291
Watkins and Co., ...	221
P. and J. Sweetman	139
Brennan, Price, and Co.	106

The following remarks on the metal market we copy from the *Mining Journal*:—

The position of most metals is unaltered; our market continues to pursue a steady, even course, with but slight fluctuations in prices.

Copper—There has been more inquiry for Burra and Kapunda; for English there is no improvement. The standard has again slightly risen.

Iron—In this branch of our trade there does not appear any increased amount of business doing, nevertheless ironmasters are maintaining previous rates with firmness. Staffordshire descriptions are quiet, and unaltered in value. In Scotch pigs there has been a sudden reaction; after reaching 51s 9d a rapid decline ensued to 51s, but to-day advices show the market has recovered its former position, and 52s paid; the reason assigned is on account of alterations about to be made in the French tariff.

Lead—Buyers are shy, resting at £21 for pig; sellers quote £21 10s, and probably might concede in some instances 5s per ton.

Spelter—100 tons are reported to have changed hands to-day at £20 per ton, cash. The market closes with a declining tendency; importers, however, are still out of the market, the transactions now taking place being principally, if not entirely, with second-hand holders.

Tin—In English there is no change in value, and the chances of a rise are now somewhat remote. Holders of foreign are more disposed to realise; no advance upon late quotations can be effected.

Tin Plates inactive; prices as before.

Steel—In Swedish, buyers are holding off, and *bona fide* orders are few.

Business in English Mining Shares is described as having been more brisk during the past week; in fact, a considerable business has been done in some shares, as East Bassets, and have advanced considerably in price, now leaving off at 155.

The following are the latest quotations:—

	June 30	July 7
Consols	93¾	93¾
New Three per cents.	92¾	92¾
Belfast Northern Counties 3 d	46	46
Cork and Bandon	14	13½
Cork and Passage	11	11
Belfast Junction	15¾	15¾
Dublin and Drogheda	75	75
Dublin and Kingstown	261	260
Dublin and Wicklow	54	53½
Dundalk and Enniskillen	15¾	15¾
Great Southern and Western ..	113¾	114
Irish South Eastern	63	63
Midland Great Western	22¾	23
Waterford and Limerick	24¾	24¾
Bank of Ireland	x d	258
Hibernian	35¾	35¾
National	64¾	64¾
Royal	26	25
Atlantic	92	92
City of Dublin	100	100
Steam Ship Building Co.	52½	52½ x d
Dundalk	97	97
Carysfort	10s 6d	10s 6d
Connorree	2s 0d	2s 0d
General Mining Company	4¾	4¾
Mining Co. of Ireland	13¾	13¾
Wicklow Copper	64¾	63
Alliance Gas	54	54
Grand Canal	37	37
National Insurance	35	35
Patriotic Insurance	4¾	4¾

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JULY 7.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols	.. ..	.. ..
Ditto for Account, 9th July ..	.. ..	93¾ ..
New 3 per Cent. Stock	.. ..	92¾ ..
Ditto for new account, 8th August	.. ..	.. ..

LOCAL DEBENTURES.

Ballast Office Debs. 4 per cent. of £92 6s 2d	.. ..	.. ..

BANKS.

Bank of Ireland	.. ..	255 xd
National Bank	.. ..	.. ..
Royal Bank	.. ..	.. ..
Hibernian Bank	.. ..	.. ..

STEAM.

Atlantic (Limited)	.. ..	.. ..

MINES.

Connorree (Limited)	.. ..	.. ..

RAILWAYS.

Cork and Bandon, 5½ per cent perpetual.	.. ..	13¾
Great Southern and Western 6 per cent.	.. ..	114½
Midland Great Western	.. ..	.. ..
Do. Halves	.. ..	.. ..

RAILWAY PREFERENCE.

Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford 6 per cent. perpetual	.. ..	124½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Atlantic (Limited)	.. ..	92

On saturday's business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 14th July; Names to be furnished on or before the 13th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon. Tues.	Wed. Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols		93¾	93¾	93¾
Ditto for Account	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 per cent. Reduced		93¾		
New 3 per cent. Stock.....	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Ditto for Account.....	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Bank Stock.....	92¾		92¾	92¾

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 7.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money,..	93¾
Account, ...	93¾
New Threes, ...	92¾

NOON PRICES.

Consols Money,..	93¾
Account, ...	93¾
New Threes, ...	92¾

1 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money,..	93¾
Account, ...	93¾
New Threes, ...	92¾

2-15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money,..	93¾
Account, ...	93¾
New Threes, ...	92¾

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money,..	93¾
Account, ...	93¾
New Threes, ...	92¾

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, par 3 prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 99¾; Bank Stock, 218½; Reduced 93¾; Consols 93¾; Consols for Account 93¾; New 3 per Cents. 92¾; India Stock, 220; Long Annuities, 16 5-16; Annuities, 1885, 92¾; New 5 per Cents. 101¾; Bank Long Annuities, 16 5-16; Exchequer Bills, 1866, 3 prem.; India Bonds, 1 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1867, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1868, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1869, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1870, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1871, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1872, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1873, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1874, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1875, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1876, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1877, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1878, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1879, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1880, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1881, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1882, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1883, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1884, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1885, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1886, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1887, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1888, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1889, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1890, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1891, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1892, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1893, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1894, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1895, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1896, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1897, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1898, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1899, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1900, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1901, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1902, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1903, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1904, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1905, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1906, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1907, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1908, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1909, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1910, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1911, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1912, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1913, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1914, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1915, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1916, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1917, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1918, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1919, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1920, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1921, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1922, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1923, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1924, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1925, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1926, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1927, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1928, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1929, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1930, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1931, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1932, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1933, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1934, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1935, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1936, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1937, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1938, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1939, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1940, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1941, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1942, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1943, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1944, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1945, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1946, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1947, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1948, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1949, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1950, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1951, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1952, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1953, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1954, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1955, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1956, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1957, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1958, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1959, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1960, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1961, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1962, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1963, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1964, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1965, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1966, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1967, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1968, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1969, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1970, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1971, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1972, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1973, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1974, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1975, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1976, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1977, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1978, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1979, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1980, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1981, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1982, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1983, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1984, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1985, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1986, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1987, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1988, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1989, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1990, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1991, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1992, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1993, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1994, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1995, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1996, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1997, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1998, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1999, 3 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 2000, 3 prem.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Friday Evening.

The funds have been firm to-day at yesterday's improvement, but there has been scarcely any business with the exception of a few sales for delivery in consequence of this being the first private transfer day in the stock lately sold for dividends. In the foreign exchange's there was no alteration of importance from the rates of last post. The corn market was extremely heavy to-day, and sales could not be effected except at a further decline of 1s or more. Reports also were circulated this afternoon of one or two suspensions at Liverpool in connection with cotton market. The produce markets have been steady this week, but rather quiet, and prices show few changes at the close.

(*Daily News City Article.*

Friday Evening

The funds opened this morning with a steady appearance, but became dull in the afternoon upon a few sales, and closed ¼ per cent. lower than yesterday. In the discount market the approach of the dividend period has induced a somewhat better supply of money, and the rate for good bills was 4 to 4¼ per cent. At the Bank, however, business was brisk.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY EVENING.—The Funds to-day have been rather firm, owing chiefly to preparations for next Tuesday's settlement. Share market very quiet at former prices.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, SATURDAY, 3-25 P.M.—The Bourse has been dull Rentes closed at 69, or about same as yesterday.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, JULY 7.—Very short supply of farm ers, wheat which sold slowly at 1s per qr. decline from last week. South country and foreign wheat scarcely anything doing at 1s to 2s per qr. less money. Flour little demand, and is the turn lower. Barley little doing. Oats sluggish and declining. Beans and peas firmer.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, JULY 7.—Sugar firm. A cargo of Havannah consisting 2,200 bags; No. 12 sold at 2os 9d for United Kingdom. Coffee steady. Tea—little doing; public sales of 12,000 packages next week. Rice quiet. Saltpetre—no transactions to report.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 7.—Sales 10,000 bales including 2,500 for speculation and export.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, JULY 7.—No. 1, 51s to 51s 6d; mixed Nos. warrants, 52s 9d to 53s; No. 3, 51s 6d. Market strong.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JULY 7.—Firsts, 106s; seconds, 103s; thirds, 96s; fourths, 92s; fifths, 75s; sixths, 64s. 2,000 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, JULY 7.—White wheat, 31s; barley, 19s; oats, 15s to 17s.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Australia, New Zealand, China, Mauritius	Six p m, July 8.
Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres [S]	One p m, July 9.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	Six p m, July 9.
America (New York) [G]	Ten a m, July 10.
America (New York) [S]	One p m, July 10.
India (Bombay) [S]	One pm, July 11.
Constantinople	Six p m, July 11.
America (Portland) [Dy]	Ten a m, July 12.
Constantinople	Six p m, July 12.
West Indies and Pacific [S]	One p m, July 16.
Spain and Portugal [S]	One p m, July 16.
India (Bombay), via Marseilles	Six p m, July 17.
America (New York) [Li]	Six p m, July 17.
Constantinople	Six p m, July 18.
America (Portland) [Dy]	Ten a m, July 19.
Australia, New Zealand, China, Mauritius	One p m, July 19.
India (Calcutta) [S]	Ten a m, July 23.
America (New York) [G]	Six p m, July 23.
West Coast of Africa [Li]	Six p m, July 23.
Spain and Portugal [S]	One pm, July 24.
America (Boston) [G]	Ten a m, July 24.
Australia, New Zealand, China, Mauritius	Six p m, July 26.
India (Calcutta), via Marseilles	Ten a m, July 26.
America (Portland) [Dy]	One p m, July 26.
Spain and Portugal [S]	One p m, July 26.
India (Bombay) [S]	Six p m, July 26.
Constantinople	Six p m, July 26.
America (Boston) and Bermuda [Q]	Six p m, July 30.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded by the Calcutta packet on the 4th and 20th of each month.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
MONDAY, JULY 9.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS	.. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN	.. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.

GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Circus Varieta. Every Evening at half-past Seven.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and museum open to visitors in the forenoon by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

THE THEATRES.

Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Virginius, or the Roman Father;" Dominique the Deserter;" "Rights of Woman."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, a.m., and terminated at half-past 12, when the Second Edition of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, June 30th, amounted to 36,228 copies, making an average of 9,488 copies daily.

NOON PRAYER MEETING.
METROPOLITAN HALL.
The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on TUESDAY NEXT, at TWELVE o'clock.
Also, in the Evening, at Eight o'clock, to which all classes are invited.
The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

We give EQUAL attention to EVERY department of our business, the result is that if a gentleman wants a COAT or VEST, we are prepared to suit his taste and requirements quite as satisfactorily as if he required a TROUSERS only.
KENNY AND OWENS,
Tailors and Trousers Makers,
34, DAME-STREET.
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s.,
THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.

AS TROUSERS CUTTERS we have no equal. This is our great pride to boast of; we confine ourselves principally to this department, and the result is, that we make more Trousers than any other House in Dublin.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
PROFESSED TROUSERS MAKERS,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

MANY of our kind Friends who viewed with despondency our bold attempt of opening a HOSIERY and OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT, at 4, D'OLIER-STREET (a place untried before), now express equal surprise at our great success; but wonder still more if the following facts are borne in mind:—
That there is no more central position in Dublin, opposite to Carlisle Building, near the Bridge. That we know our Business, and do it ourselves, without having a large staff of assistants to feed and pay. That our rent and taxes is, when compared with more leading and fashionable thoroughfares, a mere trifle. That we keep none but the very best articles, which our friends and the public have found out we are selling extremely cheap. That, in fact, our prime Shirts, Ties, Braces, Vests, Drawers, &c., are 20 per Cent. lower than what is generally charged for such class of goods. Moreover, the recollection of the celebrated Hosiery Establishment which we formerly carried on in Westmoreland-street has induced former Customers of the House, both old and young, to look themselves the question,
"Should Old Acquaintance be Forgot?"
And thousands have swarmed into D'Olier-street, delighted at seeing once more upon the counter our old familiar face which once contributed so much to their bodily comforts, and who is now assisted by his son—still spared to be their humble servant, under the firm of
M'MAHON and CO.,
4, D'Olier-street.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, JULY 9.

IT may be recollected that Colonel French lately put a question respecting the legality of Irish Volunteer Corps, and the intentions of Government, to the Irish Attorney-General, in the House of Commons. The answer was not definite as to the intention of Government, though it confirmed the belief that no new legislation was required. To test the intention of Government, Colonel French specially sought an interview with Mr. Sidney Herbert, and learned from him that "her Majesty would avail herself of the "services of any Irish Volunteer Corps which should "be offered her." This statement was communicated to the Council of the Irish Volunteers, and by them transmitted to us. We should add that Colonel French, though somewhat opposed in politics, personally gave us the same important information. As this journal had alone advocated the formation of Irish Volunteer Corps, Colonel French thought it but fair to give it the earliest intimation of the facts. We are aware, also, that Mr. Cardwell is favourable to the movement in Ireland.

Colonel French, who is the representative of Roscommon, and a relative of Lord John Russell, urged the Council to proceed at once to form a Volunteer Corps, and to offer its services to her Majesty. We believe that he gave this advice at the suggestion of Mr. Sidney Herbert. The Council has, very properly, acted upon it, and the ranks of a strong corps are already filled. In two or three days the services of this corps will be formally offered to her Majesty, through their Colonel, and we have every reason to believe they will be cordially accepted. Much credit is due to Colonel French for the cautious and prudent course he recommended, and for the very valuable service he has rendered to the movement.

As to the question of the legality of Volunteer Corps in Ireland, we have the opinion of two eminent lawyers, to the effect that England and Ireland are precisely on the same footing as respects Volunteer Corps. The act which renders the enrolment of Yeomanry Corps illegal was passed by the Irish Parliament, and in the Act of Union there is a special clause, which renders the defensive forces of the two countries perfectly identical in all legal points. Whatever force is lawful in the one country is lawful also in the other.

We would strongly advise that other corps should immediately proceed to enrol members. The Civil Service, the Banking interest, the legal and other professions, as well as the members of Trinity College, should be foremost in the movement. Already considerable sums have been collected, very much beyond anything which could be anticipated, and, as an example worthy of imitation, we can state that one of the largest commercial establishments in Dublin has not only permitted the young men in their employment to enrol themselves, but has undertaken to secure that they should have ample time for drill, and to defray the entire expenses of their equipment.

Although the reply of Lord Palmerston to Captain O'Connell, when rightly considered, only confirms our own view, that no alteration in the law is necessary, still, even if it were adverse, it would be nothing strange, in the present condition of the Cabinet, if one Minister condemns what another approves. The vast property possessed by Mr. Sidney Herbert in this country, and his being officially at the head of the Volunteer Corps in England, should cause his opinion to be received as decisive.

AMONG the many phases which Governmental departments assume it would appear that one is a sort of wholesale jeweller's establishment. A Parliamentary paper, moved for by Mr. Augustus Smith, presents as a part of the civil contingencies a charge of £3,541 16s. for the decorations of Knights of the several orders. No entry is made respecting the Knights of Saint Patrick, and we are left to infer that they pay for their own insignia. But we have set down for the prime cost of those stars, garters, and mantles which are given, or *lent* to those whom the Cabinet delights to honour. The Military Grand Cross of the Bath costs £16. Ten of these were manufactured last year. There are eleven Civil Grand Crosses, which cost £15 each. Grand Cross Investment Badges are entered at £15 a piece. Military K.C.B., Stars—not Grand Crosses—are £13 10s. each; while Civil K.C.B. Stars cost only £10 10s. There were made last year 106 new Military Companions' Badges at £17 each. Mantles are dearer far than the robes of a Doctor of Divinity, costing each just nineteen guineas. There is a curious item of £180 18s. for repairs to Collars, Badges, and Stars of the Bath, and another no less curious, because it is on the credit side, being an allowance in favour of the country of "£2 for old gold"! These badges must be worth very little intrinsically, since two pounds is the total value of the damaged gold lace, &c., which cost £180 to repair.

The insignia of the Order of the Garter in some respects are dearer, and in others cheaper than those of the Bath. The banners are costly things—that for the King of Portugal costing £27 17s. 6d. The sixpence is

ST. NEWS.

Irish Times Office,
Four o'clock, a.

AMBASSADORS, TO CONSTI-
FERENCE, TO BE CONSTI-
ORDINARY AMBASSADORS
IES.

reed to be represented by their
to the Court of the Tuileries, who
e functions of plenipotentiaries at
residency of which will devolve

AS THE PLACE OF CON-
FERENCE.

rstood that the Conference will

PONEMENT OF THE EURO-
CONFERENCE.

gh it is no longer doubtful that
gned the final act of Vienna will
in favour of the Conference for
e question of Savoy, the con-
ference will, most probably, be
ber next. Count Kisseleff and
o are to represent Russia and
ris on leave of absence before the
nce. Count Kisseleff is already
for departure to a German spa.

T HALIER AT ST. PETERSBURG.
8TH JULY.—Baron Hallet, the
anking and Trading Company, has
r having formed connexions with
the Continent. His arrival has
impression in financial circles.

SION OF POPULAR MANI-
TIONS AT ROME.

it the Commissioner-in-Chief of
n Rome has received orders from
y popular manifestation to take

mmont is expected to return to his
here between the 15th and 20th

OF THE PAPAL ARMY.

—The effective force of the Papal
Lamoriciere amounts to 19,000

FROM ROME

—The *Abrigtia Journal* states that
rmy of General Lamoriciere con-
Many of the deserters have ar-
emand to be sent to Sicily.

RATION OF THE SALZBURG
UNICH RAILWAY.

—The Emperor of Austria and the
ill be present at the inauguration
een Salzburg and Munich, which
15th August. The Sovereigns
rg, whence they will proceed to
ral other German Sovereigns are

— The Neapolitan emigrants are
to Naples.

STITUTION REGARDED WITH
NDIFFERENCE.

—The proclamation of the Constitu-
vol with indifference. The refusal
to accept office has created a bad im-
bassy, with the offer of an alliance,
rin.

COURT AND MINISTERIAL
NEWS.

her would remain at Gaeta. General
tovito had tendered their resignation;
s were expected.

VIEW AND CIVIL PROCLAMA-
ON BY GARIBALDI.

LY 7TH.—Advices have been received
3rd inst. Garibaldi had held a review
—most of them very young. An In-
had been murdered near Palermo. A
tor threatened with banishment, and
whoever should rise against the Go-
, and stated that special commis-
appointed to discover those function-
pressed the people.

WAR IN LEBANON.

LY 7TH.—Advices have been received
confirming the complete destruction
villages. It is stated that Damascus
the Druses, and that a massacre was

, AMERICA.

SATURDAY, MIDNIGHT.—The royal
ibara, from Boston, on the 27th, and
th, arrived off The harbour shortly be-
ark, when the English and Scotch mails
to the company's steam tender Jackal,
proceeded again. All well. The Great
t New York on the 28th. There is no
interest.

COMMERCIAL.

e 26TH.—Stocks lower. Exchange, 109¼ ½.
ne quiet yesterday. In the absence o
the steamer Miletz, sales were restricted
ns. The transactions were too limited to
is for quotations. Middling uplands were
. Flour opened firmer under the influence
in consequence of private advices the
tive, but at 6d. to 10c. per barrel highe
rth quality were sales for shipment and
. Pork was firm and active, with sales of
.60c., and of prime *ditto* at 13d. 6½c. to
were in fair demand, at the closing rate of
ts were firmer, with more offering. Among
were 35,000 bushels of wheat, chiefly in
age, at 7s4d., with small lots in ships' bags.

MAIL NEWS.

SUNDAY, JULY 8.—The Royal mail
a, for New York, arrived here this after-
pool. Embarked passengers, mails, and
and proceeded at 6-10 p.m. All well.

NAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

DAY.—The Queen's prize of £25
dal of the Association, were yesterday
29 best shots at ranges up to 600 yards,
best shots at that distance. In addi-
best shots, each of whom was already
twworth Rifle, value 25 guineas, is
re entitled to compete for the Queen's
g commenced at 800 yards, and ter-
g fired five rounds at this range, two
, and finally 1 000. The following
points:—Rose, 1st Yorks, 34 points;
, 4th Flintshire, 31; Williams, Berk-
, 2nd Lancashire, 18; Heaton, 3rd
Jenkins, 5th Glamorgan, 17; Black-
gh, 17; Baker, Bristol, 16; Henry,
Cowan, Lanark, 14; Plunket, 2nd
Potter, 5th Surrey, 14; Sandford, 3d
mstead, Norfolk, 13; Collins, 6th North
y, Herby, 11; Wylie, 1st Lanark, 11;
pshire, 10; Marryatt, 4th West York-
Middlesex, 9; Cox, 11th Middlesex, 9;
Middlesex, 9; Turnbull, 1st Lanark, 9;
Wood, Edinburgh, 8; Ja-
Beard, Edinburgh, 1. The remain-
withdrew. Lieutenant Archibald
Instructor of Musketry, won the Wel-
. The prize of a Swiss rifle, offered
s won by Lear, 9th Middlesex. There
re twice as great a number than on any other
dmission receipts of the week amount

MANCHESTER BETTING.

7 to 2 agst Vatka (taken freely); 4 to
2 to 1 agst Wells (taken and offered); 7 to 1 agst Allen (taken
and offered); 10 to 1 agst Mitchison (taken and offered); 10 to 1
agst Ashton (taken); 12 to 1 agst Ansell (offered); 20 to 1
(taken); 100 to 6 agst Horace (taken and offered);
(taken); 2 agst Gridiron (taken); 10 to
(taken); 12 to 1 agst Tocher (taken); 15 to
(taken freely); 100 to 6 agst Rattle
(taken); 5 agst Hotchkiss (taken); 20 to
(taken); 40 to 1 agst Bumble Bee (taken)
—5 to 1 agst Butterfly (taken); 11 to
(taken and offered); 6 to 1 agst Umpire

CORRESPONDENCE.

IRISH VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, 7th July, 1860.

Sir,—I think the medium of your highly-popular journal is the best channel through which I can offer a suggestion on which, I am sure, every Irishman will be glad to be taken up with the warmest zeal and enthusiasm—namely, the formation of a "Rifle Club," composed exclusively of students of the University, the names at present on the books of which are 1,400, and surely from such a number a corps could be formed—loyal and patriotic as becomes Irishmen, and by an indissoluble bond, a brotherhood of arms, which, like Roman Massey, recorded on his tombstone, *sub, ferula Alma Mavis*, and which, I am sure, every one of the officers who, like Roman Massey, received his education in this glorious seroll of Englishmen, would be wanting to marshal such a band, and would be the last to feel any danger to lead them to victory.—I am, Sir, yours,

A. W. A., Undergraduate T.C.D.

PERFORM AT BRAY AND KINGSTOWN DURING THE WEEK.

The 76th Regiment will perform at Bray this evening, from half-past 6 to half-past 8 p.m. The Band will perform on the Esplanade at Kingstown on Wednesday evening, from half-past 6 to half-past 8 p.m.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—The Committee met on Saturday evening, when a large number of additional persons were enrolled as members of the Royal Irish Volunteer Guards. A letter was read from Lieutenant-Colonel Burdett, late of the 17th Lancers, stating his wish to join the movement, and his name was accordingly placed on the council. The secretary took the opportunity of stating, lest there should be any misconception on the subject, that the election of the officers will rest with the corps itself, which it is proposed to assemble for the purpose as soon as a sufficient number are enrolled, which will probably be in the course of the week. The names of those selected will then be submitted to the Lieutenant of the County, through the Colonel of the Regiment. A member of the London Irish Volunteers was present, who stated that the actual cost of the outfit of each Volunteer in that Corps is £4 15s. 0d. It was determined to take steps to organise a Band for the Corps with as little delay as possible. The committee will sit this, and each succeeding evening during the week, from seven till ten o'clock, to receive the names of those wishing to enroll themselves.

METROPOLITAN HALL SPECIAL SERVICES.—Yesterday afternoon the first of the three special religious services held weekly in the above-named hall took place, when the Rev. William Adams was the preacher. He read a Scripture lesson from the 53rd chapter of the Prophet Isaiah, and proceeded to address the audience from the 73rd Psalm, and the 24th verse. He depicted, in telling language, how man, under the guidance of the Evil One, had made the earth a battle field, blood, and death had cried all over it "showers of tears," and darkened its very atmosphere with his sorrows and sighs. He afterwards pointed out how evil had pressed into its service many things which were "exquisitely beautiful," and loved by the human soul. Divine guidance, he proceeded to show, was needed in both prosperity and adversity, for both states had alike their trials and temptations. The preacher concluded by showing that our highest conceptions of the glory of the Father in Heaven fell as far short of the reality as a moment of time did of eternity. The service was concluded a little after four.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ARRA, FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 6TH.—A large force of police, upwards of 90 strong, has been stationed in this town, and is to remain until after the 12th instant, as a collision between the Protestant and Roman Catholics is feared to take place on that day, which is now very distant. It is currently reported about here that a large number will be mustered on both sides on that memorable anniversary. This being the fair-day I cannot say how it will terminate, as the business done in the public houses has been pretty extensive. Up to the present, however, (four o'clock), there is no appearance of a quarrel.

THE GALWAY CONTRACT.

We publish below a resolution unanimously entered into by the Irish Committee in reference to the reported sale of the subsidy. We are rejoiced to find that there is a warm feeling in favour of retaining the company in the hands of the present shareholders, and against transferring it to the Canadian interest.

A public meeting is to be called early next week, for the purpose of having the opinion of the shareholders tested on this vitally important subject. Strange facts have been communicated to us regarding the proceedings in London, for the sale of the Irish line for "a mess of pottage." The truth will be revealed in due time.

"RESOLVED—That this committee will never give any consent to any sale of the subsidy payable to the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, unless on the terms of the repayment in full of the moneys subscribed by the Irish Shareholders, and the securing to this country of all the Commercial advantages of Steam Communication between Galway and America.—*Evening Post.*

The Bazaar at Killiney will take place to-day and to-morrow.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Committee of the Derry Diocesan Church Education Society have issued an important address, which we will publish in our impression to-morrow.

REVIEW AT THE CURRAGH.—The next grand review at the Curragh will take place on Thursday, July 12th.

LOUGH KEY REGATTA.—Lough Key Regatta will take place on Thursday, July 26th, when good sport may be anticipated. All the yachts will assemble off Castle Island.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.—The Visitors of Maynooth College—two Roman Catholic prelates, Dr. Dixon and Dr. Cullen, with Lord Fingal and Chief Baron Pigot—held their visitation on the 20th ult. The number of students was 521, of superiors and professors, 20; 92 students had been admitted to matriculation during the academical year, and 49 were promoted to the holy order of priesthood. No change of importance had taken place in the general studies of the college, except the substitution of the "Theologia Moralis" of Scavini for that of "Bailly," as a text book in the Divinity classes; and in the entrance course an examination now takes place in a selection from the Greek and Latin fathers, for the purpose of familiarising the students at an early period with patristic Greek and Latin.

THE LATE COUNTY CORK ELECTION.—The action brought by Mr. John George M'Carthy, solicitor, against Mr. John P. Hennessy, M.P., for the portion of his expenses, as conducting agent for Lord Campden at the late county election, remaining unpaid, has, at the request of the defendant, been referred to arbitration. The arbitrators are Dr. Lee, Roman Catholic Bishop of Newry, and The O'Donohue, M.P. The case will come before them in Dublin on to-morrow (Tuesday).

BELFAST LOUGH REGATTA.—The gig race for thirty sovereigns, which was to have come off at Cultra on the first or second day of the regatta, but was deferred in consequence of the unfavourable state of the Lough, took place on Friday at this town. There were three entries—the Clydesdale (Clyde Rowing Club), the Una (J. H. Keogh, Esq.), and the Glance (Dublin University Rowing Club); but, in consequence of the postponement, the crew of the Una were obliged to leave without taking part in the race. The starting point was at a yawl moored in the channel, nearly opposite the entrance to the Clarendon Dock, and the race was round two buoys placed in the channel between the Queen's and the Twin Islands, and distant an English mile from the yawl, so that the whole course was as near as possible two miles. The start was effected at about 29 minutes past two p.m. The Clydesdale, which was the shorter boat by eight or ten feet, and much lighter, got speedily ahead, about half a boat's length, but the University men reversed the position of affairs, and shot in advance, apparently with little exertion, before the centre of Queen's Island had been reached. This advantage was maintained by them until the buoys were reached, but after rounding the Clydesdale appeared in front on the return, and gradually left the Glance further and further behind. Indeed, the return race, unlike the outgoing, was scarcely contested at all. The men of the Glance made little exertion, and the Clydesdale, having got sufficiently ahead, came up leisurely to the winning point. The distance from the yawl to the buoy was got over in 6 minutes, and the return of the Clydesdale occupied 6½ minutes, the Glance coming in a minute and a-half later. An objection was immediately lodged by the crew of the latter boat, and the money claimed, on the ground that the Clydesdale had fouled them in rounding the buoys; but a quorum of the committee, after hearing the statements on either side, came to the conclusion that the Scotchmen should receive the prize, and the thirty sovereigns were handed over to them accordingly. There can be no doubt that, had the University men exerted themselves, as they would have done if no objection had arisen, the contest would have been a much closer one than it was, and the difference in the time of arriving much less, notwithstanding the disadvantage under which they must have laboured in making a rapid turn round the buoy in consequence of the length of their boat. Both the crews were excellent oarsmen. A typographical error occurred in our account of the second day's sailing at Cultra. The name of the Heroine was substituted for that of the Sappho, the third yacht in coming in, but the misprint would not mislead those who read the list of entries, as it would be seen that the Heroine was not entered in the race.—*Belfast News Letter.*

MEMORIAL TO ADMIRAL BLAKE.—A memorial, the only one yet raised to Admiral Blake, has been erected within these few days in the Courts of Assize at Taunton. It consists of a portrait bust of Blake, designed by Bally, and executed in the studio of Mr. Papworth, his son-in-law, with a pedestal, and an inscription from the pen of Mr. Hopworth Dixon. Mr. R. Arthur Kinglake, of Weston-super-Mare, has been chiefly instrumental in the erection of this monument to the naval hero of the Commonwealth, and has judiciously enlisted the feeling of the county of Somerset in perpetuating one of its proudest reminiscences. The hope which Lord Macaulay expressed shortly before his death is thereby realised, and the features of Blake will be now familiarly identified with the scene of one of his bravest exploits, his birthplace, and the chief town of the county of which his reputation was the boast. The design of the memorial is happily adapted to the place which it occupies, though it suggests the want of a companion bust, which might be fitly supplied by the other great Somersetshire worthy, John Locke. The erection of such monuments, while it illustrates our history *in situ*, has a tendency to promote provincial spirit in its worthiest form of emulation; and for its promotion of patriotic influences or its expression of the gratitude of posterity it deserves equally to be noted and encouraged.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT LIVERPOOL.—In accordance with instructions from Colonel M'Murdo, and with the concurrence of the Lord Lieutenant, Colonel Browne, of the 4th Brigade Lancashire Artillery Volunteers, has arranged with the commanding officers of Volunteers in Liverpool for a review at Aintree Racecourse on the 14th instant. All the Volunteers in the county have been invited to attend and take part in the proceedings. The Volunteers of Manchester are endeavouring to arrange for a review at Newton-heath in August next, when the presence of her Majesty is hoped for.

THE TOWER.—Lord de Ros, the High Constable of the Tower of London, has been making great improvements there by cultivating the ditch and other available spots. Colonel Palmer, of Nazing-park, has sent his lordship a cutting from the vine planted by the great Napoleon, at St. Helena, shortly before his death, and brought to England soon after. The original vine Colonel Palmer, a few months since, gave to the Governor of the Hotel Imperial des Invalides, at Paris, having previously had some cuttings struck from it.

Some workmen, in excavating at the Kirk Hill, St. Andrews, for the platform of a gun-battery for the local Artillery Volunteers, came upon the ruins of a cruciform chapel—a discovery which is very interesting from the peculiar ground-plan of the building.

An obelisk is to be erected at Moelfra to commemorate the wreck of the Royal Charter.

THE LATE PRINCE JEROME.—The *Moniteur* of Friday has an eulogistic sketch of the Prince's life. "The latest born and last survivor of the first generation of Napoleons," it says, "was only twelve years old when the hero of his race revealed himself in Italy as the first general of modern times. He was only sixteen when France saluted with the name of Consul the conqueror, of Egypt and Italy. He was twenty when the Emperor assumed his rank in Europe, with brow encircled by the double crown. He was entirely involved in his fortune. From childhood he was the object of his solicitude and his fondness; but the fondness of a hero is not like that of ordinary men. The eagle only encourages his young, and bears them on his wing that he may accustom them to the abysses."

SPAIN.—The Madrid journals of the 30th ult. continue the publication of the diplomatic documents respecting the war with Morocco which have been presented to the Cortes by the Government, but these papers are only of retrospective interest. The Senate and the Congress did not sit on the 29th. The retractations of Count de Montemolin and Don Fernando, which were forwarded to Madrid, were drawn up in the form and in the peculiar sort of paper used for Royal decrees, and bore large seals representing the Royal arms and crown. A statement made by one of the journals that a camp of 80,000 men was to be formed at a place called Tolosa de Francia is declared void of foundation.

According to despatches from the Spanish Envoy in Morocco, the Moors intended to pay, without delay, an instalment of 8,000,000 piastres—not 6,000,000, as at first stated—of the indemnity due to Spain, their motive, it is said, was to prove their good faith, and get back Tetuan without delay.

The following truly curious paragraph appeared in a Brittany journal, *La Foi Bret nne*:—"A most respectable person, whose firm step and noble, vivacious, and handsome physiognomy would easily enable her to conceal her real age, does not shrink from reminding her friends that she enters her 100th year on July 4. She is the sister of our illustrious Chateaubriand, the Countess de Marigny, who, as is well known, lives at Dinan, the convent of the Sisters of Wisdom."

A letter from Genoa of the 1st July states that the French Consul in that town has refused to sign the papers of a captain of a French steamer who had engaged to convey volunteers to Palermo. It appears that there are at present 4,000 volunteers at Genoa, among whom are several English and French, waiting for a conveyance to Sicily to assist Garibaldi.

CRINOLINE RIVALLED AS A COMBUSTIBLE.—Seyed Mahommed el Shamee, the newly accredited Ambassador of the Emperor of Morocco, a Treasurer of the Imperial Palace, and one of the most wealthy magnates of the empire, on Friday wept over the various departments of the arsenal at Woolwich. Having visited the paper factory and storekeeper's department, they inspected the Armstrong's gun factory throughout, and examined with close attention and unrestrained wonder the working of the ponderous steam hammers employed in the forming and welding together coils of metal drawn out in a dripping state from the huge furnaces. In consequence of his Excellency's too near approach to the metal, a portion of his rich garment, apparently of a most inflammable nature, suddenly took fire, and was seriously damaged.

NOTICES OF MOTION AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.
THIS DAY (MONDAY) JULY 9.

Bankruptcy and Insolvency (Salaries, &c.)—Adjourned debate on report thereupon.
Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill—Committee.
Supply—Committee.
Ways and Means—Committee.
Spirits Bill—Third Reading.
Militia Bill—Committee.
Medical Act (1858) Amendment Bill—Committee.
Local Government Act (1858) Amendment Bill—As amended, to be considered.
Common Law Procedure (Ireland) Act (1853) Amendment Bill—Second Reading.
Postage (Army and Navy) Bill—Committee.
Customs Acts—Committee.
Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill (Mr Cardwell)—As amended, to be considered.
Game Certificates, &c. Bill—Committee.
Ecclesiastical Commission, &c. Bill—Committee.
Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill—Second reading.
Maynooth College—Report thereupon.
Church Temporalities, (Ireland) Acts Amendment Bill (Lords)—Second reading.
Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries (Ireland) Bill [Lords] Second reading.
Burial Grounds (Ireland) Act (1856) Amendment Bill—Third Reading.
Admiralty Court Jurisdiction (No. 2) Bill—As amended, to be considered.
Tramways (Ireland) Bill—As amended, to be considered.
Mr. Edwin James—To ask Mr. Danby Seymour whether he intends to move the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Vestments Bill during the present session.
Lord John Browne—Galle Harbour—Address for copies of Mr. Harrison's report on the improvement and extension of Galle Harbour, with plans, &c.; of other reports of Government Commissioners on the same subject; of despatches of Governor Sir H. G. Ward relating to Galle Harbour; of correspondence in Colonial Office on the same subject; of reports of the Admiralty engineer and others on Galle Harbour; and of any communications from the Peninsular Oriental Company on Galle Harbour.
Mr. Cardwell—Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act (1856) amendment—Bill to continue and amend the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act (1856).
Mr. Cardwell—Weights and Measures (Ireland)—Bill to amend the law relating to weights and measure in Ireland.
Lord Naas—Holyhead Packet Harbour—Copy of all correspondence between the Government and the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, relative to the plan now sanctioned by the Admiralty for the construction of a Packet Harbour for the accommodation of the large class of steamers about to be employed for the Irish Mail Service.
Mr. Villiers—Poor Removal Committee (1855), &c.—The copies of the report with regard to removal of chargeable poor persons, agreed to by a Select Committee appointed to inquire into the operation of the Act 8 and 9 Vic., c. 117 (No. 308, Session 1855, page 3); and of a Bill to amend the Laws for the Removal of Poor Persons chargeable in England who have been born in Ireland or in Ireland (Bill 17, Session 1856); and also of a Bill to amend the Law relating to the removal of Poor Persons to Scotland and Ireland (Bill 91, Session 1858), be referred to the committee on the Irremovable Poor Act.
Lord Edward Howard—On going into committee on Poor Law Board Continuance Bill, to move, that it be an instruction to the Committee that they have power to introduce clauses requiring that a creed register be kept, both in workhouses and district schools, and to open to the inspection of the ratepayers; and providing that access, at all reasonable and proper times, shall be had to every inmate of such workhouses and district schools by the minister of the religious persuasion to which he or she belongs.

IRISH FAIRS.

ARVA (COUNTY CAVAN.)
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ARVA, JULY 6.—Owing, I presume, to the non-appearance of this fair in the almanac, the amount of stock on the green was very limited, and the number of buyers was smaller in proportion than the show of stock. There was no beef in the fair—such at present brings from 7d to 8d per lb. Dry stock was in very good demand. There was an average supply of springers, and milch or dairy cattle, nearly all of which were bought up at prices from £8 to £12 each. There was a good number of young cattle, which were bought from £2 to £3 10s each. In general, the buying was slack, and the prices inclined downwards, but from the small number of buyers, but few lots changed hands. The sheep fair was not so large as usual. Mutton sold at 7d. per lb.; wedder sheep bringing from £1 6d to £1 10s. each, and lambers selling at from 35s. to 40s. each. There was a smaller show of lambs, which were sold at from 17s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. each. In the pig department the show was not very large, nor were the buyers numerous. Bacon showed an inclination downwards. Store pigs brought from 30s. to 45s. each; sucklings and weanlings from 12s. 6d. to 17s 6d each; wool, of which there was an average supply, raised generally at 26s. per stone. The day was remarkably fine, the sun occasionally bursting out with much warmth. The business, however, was, on the whole, devoid of activity, and not much was done. This appears to have arisen from the fair not having been duly advertised.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

ARMAGH.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
Armagh, Saturday Evening, July 6th, 1860.

CROWN COURT.

The Right Honourable Justice Fitzgerald entered the court at a quarter past five o'clock p. m., this evening, accompanied by Lieut. Colonel Cross, the High-Sheriff, and William Hardy, Esq., his Under-Sheriff.

The precept for holding the Commission was read by Thomas Dobbin, Esquire, justice, and the Grand Jury, whose names we have already published, having been re-sworn.

His Lordship addressed them as follows:—Lieutenant-Colonel Stronge, and gentlemen of the grand jury of the county of Armagh, I do not find it necessary to detain you more than two or three minutes, because I may well congratulate you on the peaceful state of your county. It appears from the calendar, a copy of which has been put into my hand by the clerk of the crown, that there are only six cases for trial—two or three of which, however, are of a very serious character. With respect to these it is not necessary that I should make any particular observation to a body of gentlemen of such intelligence and experience as those whom I am now addressing. The first case is for manslaughter, and will require your serious attention; another is for shooting at with intent to kill; and another is a case of intanticide. The only remaining one to which I will allude is one which I am sorry to see on the calendar. It is a case in which William Dolley, or Donoley, and a number of other persons, are charged with having created a riot in this your loyal and faithful city, on the night of the 2nd July inst. Inquiring into the nature and circumstances of this matter, I have learnt that it is a case of a very serious character, for, on my way from Monaghan, I have been told that during the past week you have had scenes enacted in Armagh which are only worthy of a barbarous age. It is to be regretted that in an age of advancement such as the present, people cannot live together in peace, but act towards each other as if they did not belong to a Christian community. The laws of this country have wisely provided for the punishment of such offences; and I can tell the parties, whoever they may be, that when they come before me, I shall take care that the law is administered with justice, with impartiality, and, I will also add, in cases of this kind, with severity to those who may have been engaged in such disturbances. I care not to what church they may belong, if they be convicted, I will not fail to do my duty in asserting the power of the law to put down such outrages. Gentlemen, I am told that it would be inconvenient to you, on Saturday evening, if I should call on you to proceed with any further business at so late an hour; I will not, therefore, detain you longer, but will proceed with the presentments on Monday morning. As there is a large amount of business to be got through in the Record Court, I have to request your attendance at as early an hour on Monday morning as possible. Meanwhile, I adjourn this court till ten o'clock on Monday.

His lordship left town by the six o'clock train for Tynan, *en route* to Tynan Abbey, the seat of Sir James Stronge, Bart., whether Judge Ball went direct from Monaghan.

WICKLOW—SATURDAY, JULY 7.

The grand jury was this day sworn before W. R. LaTouche, Esq., High-Sheriff for the county. They proceeded to transact the fiscal business, upon which no real question of moment arose. They continued their sitting until after six o'clock, re-appointed their high constables, and transacted the remaining business of the county. The jury were sworn at such an early hour, many of the gentry arrived towards twelve o'clock, too late to answer their names. We are happy to observe that Mr. Hume, the senior member for the county, left his Parliamentary duties, to preside over the grand jury. The following is the list. There are but two crown cases for trial. The civil business is also very light. The commission opens on Tuesday, before the Lord Chief Baron.

W. W. Hume, Esq., M.P. (Foreman); Sir George F. Hodson, Bart.; R. G. Cunninghame, T. J. Barton, Sir Vincent H. Whitshed, Colonel Edward J. Bayly, William Kemmis, Francis Stronge, R. Traill, D. Malone, E. Hornidge, C. A. Carroll, Joseph Salkeld, J. Scott Moore, Captain Dopping Hepenstall, A. W. Byrne, James Scott, R. H. Brooke, Christopher O. Fitzsimon, H. Eccles, Wm. Courtenay, Henry Sandys, Esqrs.

DUNDALK ASSIZES.
Dundalk, Friday, July 6.

RECORD COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and a Common Jury.)

His Lordship resumed the hearing of this case at the sitting of the court.

This was an action of trespass alleged to have been committed on the property of the plaintiff, situate in the town of Ballybay, in the county of Monaghan. The defence was that the property trespassed on was not the property of the plaintiff, and the defendant claimed title to it himself.

As many as twenty-seven witnesses were examined in the case, and their evidence was so contradictory that the jury, after a protracted deliberation, declared that an agreement was hopeless. They were accordingly discharged.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Joy, Q.C.; Ferguson, Q.C.; and Hamill. Agent—Mr. John Swanzy.

Counsel for the defendant—Messrs. Kernan, Q.C.; and Harrison. Agent—Mr. T. E. Wright.

This concluded the business of the Louth Assizes.

MONAGHAN—FRIDAY, JULY 6TH.
(FROM OUR REPORTER.)

CROWN COURT.

The Right Hon. Mr Justice Ball arrived here from Dundalk last night, at 10 o'clock p.m. His lordship proceeded direct to the courthouse for the purpose of opening the commission. The precept was read by Thomas C. Browne, Esq., the Clerk of the Crown, after which the court was adjourned until this morning.

His Lordship took his seat on the bench this morning at 11 o'clock, having been escorted to the court by Lieutenant-Colonel Forster, the High-Sheriff, and Joseph Wright, Esq., the Under-Sheriff.

The following gentlemen were then re-sworn on the grand jury:—

Sir George Forster, Bart., M.P. (Foreman); James Hamilton, Thomas Coote, Thomas Rothwell, Samuel R. Evans, H. Mitchell, John Lentaigne, Thomas Lucas, Captain Jesse Lloyd, Richard Mayne, B. G. Brooke, John Cunningham, Plunket Kenny, Joseph J. Wright, John Brady, R. Allan Minnett, Charles Boyd, John Fitzgerald, Charles Atkinson, and William Murray, Esqrs.

His Lordship said—I perceive from the calendar that there are but two prisoners, and those charged with larceny, for trial at the present assizes, and only five bail cases, in which the prisoners are charged with having arms in a proclaimed district; two persons with being engaged in a riot, and another with an assault. I am happy, therefore, in being enabled to congratulate you on the peaceful and satisfactory condition of your county. The state of the calendar renders it unnecessary for me to address any further observations to you. I will now take the presentments, and hope to be able to discharge you this day.

The fiating of the presentments having been disposed of, the following trials were proceeded with:—

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

Catherine Leonard was indicted for stealing a sum of three shillings from the person of Susan Boyle, at Castleblaney, on the 4th of July instant.

The prisoner was defended by Mr. Shegog.

The jury found a verdict of guilty, and his lordship sentenced her to six months' imprisonment.

Rose Anne Grimes was convicted of stealing a pocket-book, some money, and other articles, from the person of a traveller named Chirnside, on the 3rd of July instant, in the fair of Castleblaney.

Three former convictions were proved against the prisoner.

His Lordship sentenced her to penal servitude for ten years.

HAVING ARMS IN A PROCLAIMED DISTRICT.

John Cumiskey pleaded guilty to having a pistol in his possession in the townland of Cruhan, in this county, on the night of the 28th of June last. It appeared that on that night the attention of the police was attracted by two lighted bonfires, and the firing of shots. They found a number of persons assembled around the fires, amongst whom was the prisoner, whom they arrested, and found with him a small quantity of powder and a pistol.

Alexander Boyd and Charles Curry pleaded guilty to a similar charge.

ALOT AND ASSAULT.

John and Peter Walsh, was indicted for a common assault, and for a riot on the evening of Sunday, January the 1st, 1854, at Lisdrumreve, in this county.

Sir T. Staples, Bart., Q.C., and Mr. Hugh Law, Q.C., prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. M'Meehan defended the prisoners.

It appeared that M'Elroy, the owner of a public-house, called on the police to clear his house of about forty persons, who were riotously conducted. Sub-constables Barry, O'Donnell, and Ryan sought to do so, but were violently attacked by the party, who assaulted them so savagely that they were compelled to flee back to their barracks, hotly pursued by the rioters. Ryan had his eye knocked out from the blow of a stone, and has been obliged, in consequence, to leave the Constabulary force. O'Donnell and Barry were also seriously assaulted, and the prisoners were identified as being concerned in the riot.

Several of the rioters have, from time to time, been made amenable, and the present prisoners were acquitted at last assizes of a malicious assault, and the Crown postponed the present charges.

The case was still at hearing when this despatch was forwarded.

No civil business has been yet entered upon, as Judge Fitzgerald has not arrived from Dundalk, where a record is still pending.

Two out of three of the records which were for trial have been settled.

Saturday, 7th July.

CROWN COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Ball.)

In the case of Peter and John Walshe, charged with having violently assaulted three sub-constables of the Constabulary, at Misken, in the county of Monaghan, on the 1st January, 1854.

The jury, after my despatch was forwarded last night, and after being shut up in the room for a considerable time, brought in a verdict of "Guilty" against both prisoners.

The particulars of this case have already appeared in our columns.

Sir T. Staples, Bart. Q.C., and Mr. Law, Q.C., appeared for the Crown, and Mr. M'Meehan for the defence.

His Lordship entered court this morning at half-past ten o'clock a.m.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

Charles Hall, a man of respectable appearance, was indicted for having, on the 23rd of February last, assaulted Peter M'Geough, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. There was, also, an indictment charging an intent to murder.

Sir Thomas Staples, Bart., Q.C., and Mr. Law, Q.C., appeared on behalf of the Crown.

Messrs. M'Meehan and Hamill defended the prisoner.

It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor that on the day in question he was ploughing in company with the prisoner, when he complained of some portions of his (the prisoner's) plough being out of order, and requested him to go with him to a blacksmith's to have it repaired; he went to the prisoner's house on the same evening to tell him that he had discovered what was wrong with the plough; the prisoner's wife and mother were alone in the house, but the prisoner in a short time came in, whereupon he asked him (the prosecutor) "If he had heard any news," to which he replied that he had not; the prisoner then said that "it was as well that he should hear some news from him," whereupon he took up a hatchet and struck him (prosecutor) a terrific blow on the side of the head; he was knocked down by it, and on attempting to get up the prisoner made a second blow at him, which missed him, but struck the wall with such force as to knock a brick out, with which the prisoner also struck him with great violence; the prisoner then caught him by the throat with both hands, and strove to strangle him; failing to do so, he (the prisoner) took a knife out of his pocket with his hand, and opening it with his teeth, gave him several gashes on the face and in one eye; a death-like struggle thereupon took place, when the prisoner seized the hatchet a second time, and swore that he would cut his legs off, again striking him with it; with great difficulty he managed to creep out of the house, and was brought by a neighbour to his house for shelter, frightfully wounded and deluged in blood; he was subsequently in the County Infirmary for seven weeks.

The Doctor proved that he had received a bad fracture of the skull, and had lost the sight of the eye which had been wounded.

Messrs. M'Meehan and Hamill addressed the jury for the prisoner.

The mother of the prisoner was also produced, and deposed to the fact of the prosecution having an infamously bad moral character, and also that the quarrel arose in consequence of his having made improper advances to her daughter-in-law, the prisoner's wife.

The Rev. Mr. Tandy, J.P., deposed to the good character of the prisoner.

Mr. Law replied on behalf of the Crown.

His Lordship charged the jury, who acquitted the prisoner on the indictment charging him with intent to murder.

They found him guilty, of an assault, with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Sentence 18 calendar months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

John and Peter Walsh, convicted of the assault on the police, were sentenced, the former to four months, and the latter to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

RECORD COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.)

John Boyle v. Bridget Boyle.

This was an action of ejectment brought by the plaintiff to recover possession of four houses situate in the town of Castleblaney in this county. The plaintiff claimed as heir-at-law of his brother, Francis Boyle, deceased, to whom the property had belonged, and the defendant was his widow.

The only question in the case was as to the legitimacy of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff was examined by Mr. Hamill, and at the close of his examination it was suggested by the court that it was a case in which the parties should consider the propriety of an amicable settlement.

After a short delay in discussing the matter a verdict was taken by consent for the plaintiff, by which the plaintiff gets two of the houses and a sum of £75, the two remaining houses to continue in the possession of the defendant, each party to abide his own costs.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Joy, Q.C., and Hamill. Agent—Mr. M'Mahon.

Counsel for the defendant, Messrs. Ferguson, Q.C., and Law, Q.C. Agent—Mr. Swanzy.

M'Caffrey v. Brennan.

This was an action of ejectment for non-payment of eight years' rent of certain premises in the town of Ballybay, held by the defendant under Michael M'Caffrey, who died in the year 1852.

The defence put in issue the title of the plaintiff to the premises in question.

The action was settled on the condition that the defendant should purchase the interest of the lessee from the plaintiff for a sum of £470; each party to pay his own costs.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Ferguson, Q.C., and Law, Q.C. Attorney—Mr. Wright.

For the defendant—Messrs. Joy, Q.C., and Shegog. Attorney—Mr. Reilly.

Long v. Wallace.

This was an action brought to recover a sum of £100, paid by the plaintiff to the defendant, on the 23rd August, 1858, as part purchase money of a farm situate at Dromilla, in the county of Cavan.

The plaintiff had agreed to purchase the farm in question from the defendant, for a sum of £330, the defendant representing the lease under which he held the land to be one for three lives then in being. On an investigation of the title by the plaintiff, it appeared that the defendant held under a mere lessor, whose interest was for two lives only, which fact the plaintiff took as being a valid objection to his completing his part of the contract, and the present action was brought to recover the amount of the deposit previously paid by the plaintiff.

The defendant gave a consent for judgment.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Joy, Q.C., Ferguson, Q.C., and Shegog. Agent—Mr. Reilly.

For the defendant—Mr. Hamill. Agent—Mr. Mahaffy.

RAILWAY TRAVERSE.

Hugh Speer, appellant; the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company, respondents.

It appeared that the respondents had, for the purpose of their line, cut through the appellant's farm, which was situate at Cordeblis, in the county of Monaghan, and had taken 1 acre and 7 perches of it.

The official arbitrator awarded to the appellant for the loss of the 1 acre and 7 perches a sum of £150, which sum the railway company brought into court.

From the decision of the arbitrator this appeal was taken.

The jury found for the appellant, with damages of £100

NEW MUSIC.

"GO FORWARD AND HOPE," by J. J. Gaskin.—The writer of this admirable song has afforded us another opportunity of judging what are his pretensions to composition as a musician. It is at once telling and simple, as a musician. It is at once telling and simple. There is vigour, truth, and expression in every line. As in the world of flowers there are the ornamental and the useful classes so, also, in the world of music there are similar orders; but in the latter the great result to be attained is the union of both qualities in one. Such seems to have been the design in the present instance; for, while the melody is simple and pleasing, it is, at the same time, wedded to words which point a moral "that success must follow perseverance in hope." The song has been produced by the Messrs. Wiseheart and Son, with a most original and striking frontispiece, from the pen of an artist who is celebrated by his sketches in *Punch*. The page represents "manhood" between an evil and a good spirit, each exercising persuasive powers to entice. On the left hand side there is the road to Fame, and to the right lies the Hill of Condemnation, where the Raven of Discord, the fool, and other characteristic figures are drawn. It is a very clear design, and worthy of the artist.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, FRIDAY EVENING.—The *Patrie* this evening (speaking evidently by the card) boasts of Baron Brenier being the adviser and manager of King Bomba, and that the Constitution of 1848 has, owing to his "emendations," been modified by the introduction of much wisdom borrowed from the French hatti-sheriff of 1852, doubtless meaning the French laws on the press, the system of "avertissement," and the prohibition of publicity in Parliamentary debates, with other Napoleonic touches. All this will be nuts to Garibaldi. "Hoc Ithacus velit."

All the superfluous bells in the multitudinous steeples all over Italy have come down to be melted into ordnance. A letter in the *Presse* mentions the accumulation of thousands of tons of excellent metal for that purpose in the Palermo magazines. *La Gazette* prefends that not cannon, but copper currency, will be the upshot, as the coinage of bell metal into sous was an exploit of 1793 in France. King James II. introduced brass money into Ireland, but Garibaldi is the very opposite of that personage, and silver coinage was never so abundant as now at Palermo.

The Utile tug and the Charles Jane, American clipper, with their cargo and passengers, have been escorted back to where they were first captured, and now are refitting and revictualling in the snug harbour of Porto Ferrajia, in Elba. The telegraphic wires have been cut between Naples and Tuscany, so that Marseilles or Genoa steamers can alone bring latest news from that city. There was, however, no mistake about the press being set free, for there is now lying before me a copy of *No.* 1 of the new journal *Rainbow*, or *Iride*, which issued on the 28th June, and was circulated all over the metropolis, the leading article containing this opening sentence:—

"After twelve years of mourning and a reign of terror, we hail, under the blessed sky that covers this favoured land, the reappariton of those colours that harbinger happiness and freedom. Italy's tricolor, Bind despotism, with carnage for its minister and captivity for its handmaid, has ceased at last to torture a country blessed by the God of Nature, and a series unexampled in the annals of mankind has come to an end," &c., &c., &c.

"The wretched instrument of so much human misery, Ajossa, the policeman, had fled on board the French warship Eylau at the first onslaught on those dens of infamy where he kept his myrmidons. The Marseilles papers announce his arrival in that harbour. He is, of course, allowed to land at once, whereas Kossuth was refused ten years ago access to France, and the President of the "republic" compelled him to go round by Gibraltar to Southampton. A new light has dawned apparently on things in general.

Yet, if we credit what is more than whispered, the jealousy excited by Kossuth in those ticklish times, happily past, still, at this hour, operates against a far more efficient champion of nationality; and small favour or affection is entertained towards the gallant and incorruptible Garibaldi in high regions here. The difficulty is how to make triumphant progress without reversing the Napoleonic "idea," and stamping the whole of last year's policy as idiotic.

It is quite clear from recent events at Naples that one of nature's uncrowned potentates, blest with a vigour equal to his honesty, and taking a simple, straightforward course, has achieved at one fell swoop fortunes diplomacy and despotic intervention failed to accomplish; it must humiliate official guardians of Europe, and all beadledom, to witness the wondrous results brought about by boldness, decision, and sincerity. "His Excellency" Il'lustrissimo General Garibaldi must now be a party to any "Confederation" in Italy. He holds under his rule as many Italians afloat as may be found on all Austria possessions outward by terrorism and garrisons, or the Pope, midway, by French bayonets and foreign brigades. Nor is it all unlikely that King Victor Emmanuel and his alter ego may shortly hold the Peninsula between them.

Let old Timoleon hold the prize,
Or both divide the crown!

It is well to remind people that Sicily was annexed to the house of Savoy by the solemn treaty of 1713, signed by all the Powers of Europe; that the island was a second time surrendered by acclamation of its inhabitants, in full Parliament, to the Duke of Genoa, brother of Victor Emmanuel, in 1848; and if Parma, Modena, and Tuscany have vindicated their inherent right to a government of their choice, it is rank absurdity, and worse, to question the right of Sicilians.

A hedge schoolmaster in Kerry wrote a life of the great St. Patrick; and, coming to the period of his first quitting Scotland for the opposite coast of Portpatrick Channel), which occurred in his 15th year, the biographer takes a lofty tone, and writes—"When the illustrious youth had perlustrated three lustrums," &c., &c. If the same pen had to chronicle the arrival of Garibaldi in Sicily, the phrase would probably be, "He started a ph(ill)buster, he landed ph(ill)bustrior, and he soon became philibustrissimus."

The *Malta Times* notices the arrival there of six Jesuits from the opposite coast of Cape Passaro. They had abandoned their College of Modica, where the tricolour floated since the 27th May.

The last West India mail brought a petition from the colonists of French Guiana, complaining of the Government withdrawal of convicts from that settlement, setting forth the loss thus sustained, and deprecating the removal of such valuable elements of colonisation to the bleak shores of New Caledonia. There is no accounting for tastes.

Six o'clock.—The Utile has come into Genoa harbour (4th July).—*Correspondent of Globe.*

NAPLES.

The following is the text of the decree of the Neapolitan Minister of the Interior, dated the 28th ult., proclaiming the state of siege at Naples:—

"Considering the serious disorders which have occurred in the capital yesterday and to-day, we have deemed it necessary, in conformity with the laws in vigour, to proclaim the state of siege, in order to render the introduction possible of the new institutions, and to establish a national guard for the protection of order and public tranquillity. The most urgent measures have already been taken to enable the syndic and the proper officials to draw up the lists for each quarter.

"FREDONI DEL RE, Minister of the Interior."

The marshal commanding the troops also published, on the same day the following proclamation:—

"By order of the Government, in consequence of the tumult and events of last evening, the state of siege is declared in this capital, in conformity with the articles of the royal ordinance thereto relating. The general direction devolving upon me, as commandant of the place, I feel assured that all the inhabitants of this noble capital, in their sublime civilisation, and with their already proved energy, will co operate in promoting the welfare of the country with all their means and all their good-will, and that they will conform to the provisions of the law, to which every good citizen owes obedience. In consequence the following decisions have been taken by me:—1. All assemblages of more than ten persons are forbidden, and should any such be formed they will be immediately dispersed by the troops. 2. It is forbidden to carry firearms or swords; all persons infringing this order will be arrested and tried by the military tribunals. 3. It is also interdicted to carry heavy sticks, which are considered as arms. Lastly, shouts, seditious cries, and other means of exciting disorders, will be repressed in conformity with the regulations above mentioned, and all parties so offending will be arrested.

"EMMANUEL CARACCIOLO."

The *Giornale di Roma* has published the sovereign act of the King of Naples without the slightest comment.

A letter from Rome of the 30th ult., in the *Monde* (Ultramontane journal), says:—

"The King of Naples, at the moment of ceding to the menacies of the revolution and to foreign exigencies, addressed a letter to the Pope, declaring that he felt great agony of mind and imploring advice; but he wrote from his bed, and in a manner which showed that he had already ceded almost everything. Pius IX., in reply, made use of many affectionate and paternal expressions, but did not fail to point out the dangers to which consciences would subject his Majesty, those which they would inevitably bring on his people, and in the inappreciable injury they would do to religion, to the honour of his house, to justice, to law, and to all the sentiments which sovereigns are bound to respect."

GARIBALDI PURCHASING STEAMERS.

The following letter from Garibaldi has been received by Mr. Thomas Parker, commission agent, Liverpool:—

"Palermo, June 24, 1860.

"Sir,—I received your letter of the 9th instant, containing your list of steampackets for sale.

"I thank you for your offer, and am quite willing to follow your suggestion about the steamers mentioned under Nos. 4 and 16.

"Send them out as soon as possible to Palermo. The coast is quite clear; besides which, as the steamers would sail under British colours, they could come in like so many others which arrived before the Neapolitans had left.

"As for the price, I accept that mentioned in your letter for each of them, delivered at Palermo. The price will be paid as soon as the steamers arrive here.

"The larger steamers (*Nos.* 30, 31, &c.), which you recommend as fit to carry guns, are unfortunately built of iron, which is a decided objection to their being used for warlike purposes. What we want in this respect are the gunboats you have in England. If you could do something in that way—above all, if you could get some of them fully armed, I should not hesitate to give a good price for them.

"In conclusion, let me thank you for your good wishes, and assure you that I am deeply sensible for the sympathy which our cause has excited among you. Let sympathy which our cause has excited among you. Let England remember that she has in no really sincere ally except among free people, and that there are but few of these on the Continent. An Italy free and united would supply this want, and be one of the greatest obstacles to the schemes of the Emperor of the French. Send us the schemes of the Emperor of the French. Send us quick, arms, ships, guns, and material, and I vouch for the speedy realisation of this great object.—I am, sir, very truly yours, "G. GARIBALDI."

GERMANY.

The *Presse* cites as worthy of notice the following correspondence from Baden-Baden, dated July 3:—

"The Emperor Napoleon has invited the Prince Regent of Prussia to visit the Chalons Camp, suggesting to be the best time. It is, therefore, not impossible that the prince may go there. During the meeting at Baden, the kings and ministers of the secondary States endeavoured in vain to persuade the Regent to change his home policy. The official journals of Stuttgardt, Dresden, &c., talk as if their Governments had succeeded in bringing Prussia into the Wurzburg league, but they are quite wrong. The King of Wurtemberg having begged the Regent to take measures against the 'National Committee,' the latter replied that the law of Prussia did not prohibit such societies, so long as they did nothing against the established order of things. His ministers having found nothing illegal in the constitution of this committee, he refused to dissolve it. The 'military cabinet,' which accompanied the Regent to Baden, works night and day under the direction of General Manteuffel. The Minister at War is also at Baden. These two personages desire to complete the new organisation of the army with all speed."

The *Presse* has reason to believe that, with the exception of the news about the meeting at Chalons, as to which it desires to express no opinion, the above correspondence very accurately describes the state of affairs in Germany. It considers it to be "more and more evident that the interview was all but barren of any result, so far as regards an understanding between the Governments; but it is a great point, and one of happy augury for Germany, that the Prince Regent did not budge an inch on this critical occasion. If Prussia continues firm, the union will effect itself, and that under the most favourable circumstances."

The *New Prussian Gazette* says, with respect to the announced interview between the Prince Regent and the Emperor Alexander at Wildbad, where the Empress Mother is staying, that its latest intelligence from St. Petersburg makes no mention of it; and that the journey of the Prince Regent to the camp of Chalons "appears for the present to be a mere rumour devoid of all foundation.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

A communication from Stockholm says:—

"The King, towards the end of July, will go to Drontheim to be crowned as King of Norway. Most of the members of the Royal Family are travelling; the Queen is in the Duchy of Nassau with her two sons, the Dukes of Wermland and Gothland; the Princess Eugenie, the King's sister, is in the island of Gothland; the Prince Augustus, younger brother of the King, is in Germany, and going to Switzerland. The Duke of Ostgothland is the only Prince who remains in the capital; he is President of the Council of Regency, which has been established during the King's absence, and it is he who, as High Admiral, will command the squadron which is to convey the King and Queen to Drontheim. The two Queens Dowager, the widow of Charles John XIV. and of Oscar, have not left their residences."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY.

OUTRAGE IN DUBLIN.

Sir E. GROGAN asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether his attention had been called to the trial which lately took place before Barons Fitzgerald and Hughes, connected with the wrecking of Mrs. Sherwood's house, in Taylor's-court, in the city of Dublin; and also whether any steps had been taken by the authorities to mark their sense of the conduct of the policemen on duty in the neighbourhood, who had permitted such an outrage to take place?

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

Captain ESMONDE wished to ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland what course the Government meant to pursue with regard to the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, and with regard to the answer of the Chairman of the Irish Poor Law Commission. The powers of the commissioners would expire this month, and he trusted that they would not be renewed for more than one year.

Mr. CARDWELL said, with respect to the question put to him by the hon. baronet (Sir E. Grogan), he could only state that as soon as the circumstances elicited at the trial held the week before last came to their knowledge, the Government called upon the Crown Solicitor to furnish an accurate statement of the depositions of the witnesses. When the statement was obtained an inquiry was immediately instituted, which was still pending, and of course he could not say what would be its result. With regard to the other question put to him, he (Mr. Cardwell) fixed the committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill for 12 o'clock on Friday, the 13th; but owing to the present state of public business he feared there would not be that opportunity for the full discussion of this subject which he desired to afford the Irish members. It was therefore the intention of the Government to limit themselves this session merely to proposing the continuance of the powers of the commissioners, which would otherwise lapse, together with the adoption of another clause that was necessary for restricting the expenditure.

REMOVAL OF IRISH POOR.

Mr. LANIGAN called attention to the administration of the Poor Law in the St. Pancras division, Middlesex, to the correspondence between the Home Secretary and the magistrates of the above division, together with the depositions of the poor Irish woman, Mary Carter, with a view to ascertain what steps the Government intended to take in the matter. The hon. member said that the law regarding the removal of the Irish or Scotch paupers from England required an inquiry to be instituted before the magistrates, and the pauper to be examined previous to his or her removal. In this instance that had not been done, as the correspondence which had been laid upon the table showed that Mary Carter had never been examined by the magistrates who signed the warrant for her removal, but that that document had been founded entirely upon the deposition of the parish officer.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that it undoubtedly appeared from the correspondence which had been laid before the House, that this proceeding was irregular, because, although the order of removal recited that "upon the examination of the said Mary Carter, taken on oath before us, which examination is hereto annexed, it appears to our satisfaction that she was born in Ireland," the woman was not examined, nor was her examination annexed to the order. It was obviously desirable that magistrates should be careful how important instruments of this kind were executed; and he would suggest that, if parish officers in London went before the stipendiary magistrates, instead of before the Middlesex justices, it was probable that a more exact practice would be followed. The removal of paupers was not by law vested in the guardians, but was left entirely in the power of the parish officers. The Poor Law Commissioners had no power to make any regulations with respect to the manner in which the law of removal should be executed, and he thought it not unfair to surmise that if they had such authority some of these irregularities and inconveniences would be prevented.

Mr. BRADY complained that the reply of the right hon. baronet the Home Secretary was most unsatisfactory. Two magistrates had deliberately signed a paper declaring that this poor woman had been examined by them, when she had not; and he asked the right hon. baronet whether, after that, he thought that they were proper persons to continue in the commission of the peace.

Mr. E. JAMES wished to say a few words upon this subject, as the magistrates whose conduct had been described as "heartless" were constituents of his. The magistrates sat in the vestry-hall of St. Pancras, and had a great deal of miscellaneous business to transact. The order of removal in the case of Mary Carter was laid before them, together with a mass of other papers, for their signature. When they went to the workhouse Mary Carter refused to appear before them, and the Act of Parliament did not allow them to compel her. Her statement was not taken, but satisfactory evidence was given to the magistrates of the facts of the case. No doubt the magistrates committed a mistake in putting their signatures to a document which stated that Mary Carter had been examined, but their conduct did not justify the strong epithets which had been hurled against them. The law under which Mary Carter was removed was harsh in itself, and he, for one, should be glad to see its severity mitigated. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ROEBUCK could not understand the apology of the hon. and learned gentleman. When the magistrates signed a letter which stated that Mary Carter had been examined, they knowingly put their hands to a falsehood. They ought to be visited with chastisement. (Hear, hear.

Mr. H. HERBERT believed that magistrates were in the habit of signing orders of removal without examining the paupers. Mary Carter had been illegally treated under a harsh law, and he hoped steps would be taken to remedy the injustice which had been inflicted upon her.

Mr. M'MAHON said the conduct of the magistrates was quite unjustifiable. They had made a false representation of facts in the discharge of their official duty, and ought, at least, to be removed from the commission of the peace.

Mr. V. SCULLY charged the magistrates, not with wilful falsehood, but with extreme negligence, and with incapacity and unfitness for the position they occupied. The proceeding was not merely irregular, but grossly illegal. A grave question affecting the liberty of the subject was at stake. It was not to be borne that any one in a free country should be liable to be seized and carried off in this summary way. Irish members might easily put a stop to such things if they would come to a determination not to allow the business of the House to proceed until a remedy were provided. It was no use going on deputations to Ministers on such matters. He had always refused to make one in such deputations, and on the only occasion when he had broken through his rule this session—in the case of a deputation to the noble lord at the head of the Government—he had taken good care to explain to him that it was more for the pleasure which he always had in paying him a morning visit—(laughter)—than from any expectation of any benefit being derived from it.

Mr. VILLIERS said that when his attention was first drawn to this matter he had called on the authorities of St. Pancras for an explanation, and they had replied to him that, with the exception of the informality committed by the magistrates, they considered that they had acted perfectly legally all through the transaction. They denied every issue in the pauper's statement, except that of her not being summoned, and expressed themselves ready to stand an inquiry in a court of law. It was not the case of a poor pauper contending against a rich parish, for the statute charged the Poor Law Board in England with the prosecution of all Irish appeals of this sort, and the St. Pancras authorities stated that they were quite willing to meet any appeal of this sort.

Mr. MAGUIRE said that when a committee upon this question sat in 1854 and 1855, a number of witnesses proved that to bring a case before an English unpaid magistrate was a mere matter of form, and that statement was borne out by the fact that for years past there had been no appeal by any Irish board of guardians against an English parish. The Irish board would have to employ persons at a considerable expense to find out the particulars of the case, and he believed that if two persons swore that an Irish pauper had been improperly removed, 10 persons would be found to give 10 oaths to the contrary. It was a contest in which an unhappy pauper was ranged on one side, and a whole hungry parish, with a body of interested officials ready to pile up oaths to crush him, on the other. This was a proper case on which to take some action. He hoped that it would come to the ears of the Lord Chancellor, and that he would deem it consistent with his high character to remove these magistrates from a position which they honoured by a violation of law and a neglect of duty. He could not hope that anything would be done in the present session; but he believed it was the determination of the House to deal vigorously with the question early in the next session, with a view to redress this crying grievance.

THE PRIVILEGE DEBATE.

Lord FERMOY apologised for putting a question to the noble lord of which he had not given him notice, but felt bound to press it, because on the answer would depend the course which he should take with regard to the debate which was about to recommence, and perhaps also the course which would be taken by other hon. members. Inasmuch as the Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated that the rejection of the Paper Duty Repeal Bill in another place was the most gigantic invitation upon the privileges of the Commons which had occurred in his time, and that the House would do well to vindicate and establish its rights by action; and inasmuch as, subsequently, another Cabinet Minister addressed the House and did not dissent from that proposition, the question which he had to ask was, whether, in case the House carried the three resolutions proposed, her Majesty's Government would be prepared by some practical and efficient measure to give effect to the proposition laid down by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the policy which he had pointed out.

GALWAY PACKET.

Mr. BUTT wished to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer at what time he intended to submit to the House the additional estimates for the Transatlantic Packet Service from Galway?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was impossible to give a definite reply, in consequence of the pressure of more urgent business.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. KEOGH.

Mr. M'EVOY, in rising to call attention to the appointment of Mr. Keogh as Sessional Crown Solicitor for the county of Meath, observed that the duties of the office were very important, and required the most extensive knowledge of criminal law. He (Mr. M'Evoy) was informed that the gentleman who had been selected possessed no such knowledge, and, moreover, had no connexion with the county in which his duties were henceforth to be performed. The duties of the late Crown prosecutor during his illness had for some time been performed by his son to the satisfaction of all parties, but he had been put aside. He (Mr. M'Evoy) made no charge against Mr. Keogh, except that he was unfit for the office. (A laugh.) The only reasons that he had heard assigned for the appointment were that Mr. Keogh had been an active agent in the management of the registration for the Liberal party in Dublin, and also that he had the good fortune to receive his legal education in the office of the brother of the late Attorney-General for Ireland. If those were not the reasons for the appointment, he would be glad to hear what the real reasons were.

Mr. CORBALLY had no objection to the gentleman who had been appointed, but regretted that another gentleman, who had for some time discharged the duties of the office very efficiently, had been set aside. If the objection to appointing that gentleman to succeed his father was a desire not to let it be supposed that the office was hereditary, there were plenty of other gentlemen perfectly qualified for the office, and who possessed the advantage of local connexion and acquaintance.

Mr. DEASY was sorry that the appointment of Mr. Keogh, for which he was wholly responsible, had not given satisfaction to the people of Meath, but he felt certain that when they had experience of the gentleman whom he had selected that dissatisfaction would disappear. The hon. member for Meath made two charges against Mr. Keogh first, that he was not connected with the county, but the Attorney-General was not bound to select only gentlemen who were natives of or residents in Meath, and neither he nor that gentleman was aware that one day had elapsed beyond the full time for the election. He met that charge with a confidential denial—(hear)—for he believed that gentleman to be the most efficient of all the candidates for the office. (Hear, hear.) That was the reason why he appointed that gentleman, and neither his predecessor, the present Justice Fitzgerald, nor any one else, had anything, directly or indirectly to do with the selection he had made. It was true that Mr. Keogh had conducted ably the registration of the Liberal party in Dublin, and gained the respect of those before whom he practised, and even, he believed, that of those to whom he was politically opposed. He (Mr. Deasy) admitted that that fact had been one of the reasons which induced him in making the appointment, for he thought service to the Government should receive due attention, and should not be forgotten when the party was in power.

Mr. WHITESIDE did not think the Attorney-General had given a satisfactory answer. He would say nothing against the personal character of Mr. Keogh, who, if known to the right hon. gentleman, was no doubt deserving of the high character he had given him. No doubt, that gentleman had rendered services to the great (or small, as the case might be) Liberal party in Dublin which entitled to him a reward at the expense of the public. The objection that was made to him, however, was that he was not acquainted with criminal law, and it was understood that he never had practiced at quarter sessions. When he (Mr. Whiteside) was in office, and was called upon to make such appointments, he always addressed a letter to the chairman of quarter sessions to ask whether the applicant was in good practice, and performed his business satisfactorily. If the Attorney-General had addressed such a letter in the present instance, the answer would have been that the gentleman was entirely unknown in Meath. From the nature of the duty which sessional crown solicitors were called on to discharge, they were always supposed to be resident in the county to which they belonged, as application was constantly made to them by the law officers for information; and when a homicide occurred they were directed in many cases to attend promptly to prepare the case for the administration of justice. He could add his testimony to that of his hon. friend that in trials in Ireland it was very desirable that the crown solicitor should be acquainted, not only with the facts, but with the characters of most of the jurors. Seeing that Meath must contain many gentlemen well qualified to hold the position, he thought the county had been entitled to deal with.

VOLUNTEER CORPS IN IRELAND.

Captain O'CONNELL asked whether the Government had taken or intended to take any steps to enable the people of Ireland to form Volunteer corps in that country?

Viscount PALMERSTON said that there was no intention to propose any alteration of the law bearing upon Volunteers in Ireland. With regard to the question put by Lord Fermoy, he could only say that he was perfectly satisfied with the resolutions which he had felt it his duty to submit to the House; and if those resolutions were carried, as he hoped they would be, he had no intention of making any other proposal. (Loud cheers from the Opposition.)

The motion for adjournment till Monday was then agreed to.

The debate on the Tax Bills resolution was resumed by

Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR, who said that he had no complaint to make of the resolutions in themselves, but that they stopped short of the point at which they would have tended to vindicate the privileges of that House.

Mr. HORSMAN said that when the budget was first introduced he pointed out the inevitable consequences to which the remission of the paper duty would lead. Since then he had watched the change of opinion with regard to it, and the grave constitutional question which it had raised, the perils of which were only averted by the calm judgment of the First Minister, which, he was sorry to say, was not shared by some of his colleagues. Mr. Gladstone had asked if the Lords were to interfere with the financial plan of the House of Commons, and he would answer that when the Commons ran riot in the House, then it was the duty of the Lords to interfere. The power of the Lords to review, check, and correct the financial plans of the Commons was as clear as their right to review any other measure. The interference of the Lords in this instance was not to be viewed merely in connexion with an insignificant excise duty, but in connection with a dangerous and innovating financial scheme. Referring to the historical precedents which bore on the assertion of the privileges of the Commons, he urged that the resistance of the Lower House was directed, not against the Lords but against the Crown, which was working against them through the Lords. In times past the Lords influenced even the financial action of the Commons, though it was nominally in them; and it was only when the Commons became more really the representatives of the people, and not the nominees of the Lords, that they assumed their present position in the government of the country. Then it was that the Lords having now become proportionately weakened it was necessary to define those rights of the Upper House which were indispensable to make them a check upon the despotism of democracy. That position Mr. Gladstone wished to deprive them of, and, looking on them as an anomaly, was desirous of reducing them to a nonentity. On the contrary, there was everything about the peerage as a body which tended to identify them with all the best interests of the people, and in that sense they were a representative body. If there was no House of Peers it would be necessary to create one; and there was never a time when their constitutional position should not be asserted and maintained. The real power of the Lords was to interpose to give time for consideration on legislation; and when the national will was declared they must yield to it, and in the sense of making the national sentiment the basis of their action they were essentially a responsible body, and as finance now made one half of legislation, the Lords ought not to be excluded from exercising the same control on fiscal as they did on other measures. All this being so, he could not see on what ground the undoubted legal right of the Peers could be questioned in reference to the paper duty, and this House had no materials for a contest with the Lords.

Mr. BRIGHT argued that Mr Horsman, in consistency, ought to have followed his speech by a motion in direct opposition to the terms of the first resolution, which was a very good one, while the others were ambiguous and unsatisfactory. No one had denied that the Lords had broken in on an usage which had never before been infringed on. If this were not the case why should there have been a committee, and why, these resolutions, which, by implication, at least, condemned what the Lords had done? The hon. gentleman referred to precedents, showing the inviolable right of the Commons to direct, limit, and appoint the whole nature and character of bills of supply and disposing of public monies, and established the principle that taxation and representation went together and were inseparable.

Mr. MELLOR and Mr. WHALLEY almost simultaneously moved the adjournment of the debate.

After some discussion the motion for adjournment was withdrawn, and the first resolution agreed to.

On the second resolution,

Mr. MELLOR objected to it, as assuming more than the precedents proved, and moved the insertion of the words "relating, among other matters, to taxation."

Lord PALMERSTON objected to the proposed alteration.

Mr. WHALLEY moved the adjournment of the debate.

On a division, the adjournment was negatived by 433 to 36.

A division was then taken upon Mr. Mellor's amendment, which was rejected by 369 to 52.

The resolution was then agreed to.

On the third resolution being put,

Lord FERMOY moved the adjournment of the debate.

The motion was not pressed, and

The resolution was agreed to.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

The House went into committee.

Mr. CARDWELL said that from the year 1845 to 1854 the Board of Works kept the buildings of the College of Maynooth in repair by means of an annual grant of public money. In 1853, however, when the Government submitted the usual vote to the House of Commons it was defeated by a small majority upon the motion of the hon. member for Warwickshire (Mr. Spooner). From that time to the present the Board of Works in Ireland were under a statutory obligation to keep the College in repair, but had no funds given to them for the purpose. The state of the College in consequence could be easily conceived. A Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the condition of the College, who recommended, not that the House of Commons should be asked to reverse its decision, but that the expenses of the building and repairs should be defrayed out of the funds already assigned by Parliament for the purposes of the college. He had asked the trustees if they were willing to acquiesce in this arrangement, and they replied that, having regard to the health, comfort, and discipline of the students, and the efficiency of the studies, they would accept the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners. He therefore proposed—acquiescing in the decision of the House, but not in the justice of that decision—to bring in a bill to transfer from the personal endowment of some of the students of the college the sum of money necessary to keep the college in repair. The whole sum to which the bill referred was that formerly voted by the 6th clause of the Maynooth College Act to the endowment of 250 pupils. The right hon. gentleman concluded by placing in the hands of the Chairman a resolution upon which the Bill might be founded.

The resolution was agreed to, and a Bill founded thereupon was subsequently brought in and read a first time.

The order for the second reading of the Selling and Hawking Goods on Sunday Bill was withdrawn.

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at 3 o'clock.

THE IRISH POOR IN ENGLAND—IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

London, Saturday.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the present law of irremovable Poor sat yesterday at one o'clock. Present—Mr. Villiers (Chairman), Sir Edward Grogan, Mr. Henry Herbert, Mr. Tollemache, Sir William Miles, Mr. Sotheron Estcourt, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Beecroft.

The Irish Attorney-General and Chief Secretary were in attendance.

Mr. Henry M'Farlane, Chairman of the North Dublin Union, whose examination was resumed at the sitting of the committee this day, proceeded to state the particulars of the case which he had mentioned last day. In the meantime, he might mention why the Dublin unions had determined to abandon any further attempt at appealing against unjust removals. In 1851, they had appealed against a case of hardship, and had lodged with the Poor Law Board £100 for the purpose. From the correspondence which took place between the several Boards of Guardians and the English and Irish Poor Law Boards, and the numerous inquiries necessary, so much time was lost that one day had elapsed beyond the full months within, which an appeal could be prosecuted. The English Poor Law Board, in returning the correspondence in this case, admitted that the law was imperfect. The union had taken the opinion of Mr. Henn, Q.C., and found that they were not justified in applying union funds for the carrying on the preliminary inquiry necessary to an appeal, and they succeed in the appeal, they had no power to compel the poor person to return to the parish from which he had been illegally removed. To expect, in every instance, to procure voluntary funds for the purpose was out of the question.

Mr. Villiers—But is not the Poor Law Board in England legally liable to meet the Preliminary inquiry?

Mr. M'Farlane—Yes; the preliminary inquiry rests with them, but the duty of carrying on the prosecution afterwards devolves upon us, and in the case which we tried, the decision was rendered abortive by the opposition made by the Board in London. We judge from the statements of the paupers as to their native parishes, and in some cases examine them on oath. The Assistant Commissioner attends at the workhouse to administer the oath in any case which we consider necessary to inquire into.

Mr. Herbert—You said that you had no power to send the pauper back even in the event of your succeeding on appeal. What redress have you?

Mr. M'Farlane—None, unless the pauper voluntarily returns to the parish from which he was removed.

Sir W. Miles—Can you not withhold relief to compel him to remove?

Mr. M'Farlane—No.

Mr. Villiers—Has not the pauper a right of action against the removing parish?

Mr. M'Farlane—None, as far as I have learned.

The Chairman—Has not the union which relieved him a right of action against the removing parish?

Mr. M'Farlane—None.

Mr Edward Grogan—Practically, has an appeal been ever lodged against an English parish in which a decision has been in favour of the Irish union?

Mr. M'Farlane—None; besides, we have been deterred, by the knowledge that no good could result from it, from trying the right of appeal.

The Chairman—You would not then appeal, in consequence of the difficulties and expenses attendant on it, though you know that hardships exist under the present system?

Mr. M'Farlane—Precisely. We cannot, for instance, get a copy of the depositions made before the removing magistrate. As far as we can learn, the magistrates do not keep a copy of them. In the Bolton case, we considered it useless to follow up the matter, as no good could result.

The Chairman—Can you give an illegal case, in which you followed the matter to the end, and proved the illegality?

Mr. M'Farlane—No; we considered the matter, and saw the folly of going on with it. Perhaps the details could be arranged so as give us an opportunity of following up a case, with this view I would recommend that the depositions of the poor person, taken before two magistrates in petty sessions, should be copied by the clerk of petty sessions, and a copy sent beforehand to the union to which the pauper is about to be removed. The rules is such in England.

The Chairman—Oh, yes; this rule arises owing to the law of settlement which exists, in England.

Mr. M'Farlane—The present system is unjust. That a female on the point of death should be left to the chance care of a policeman to afford her shelter, instead of notice being sent to the union to which such party is being forwarded, often leads to deplorable results.

The Chairman—Can you point out any remedy to obviate removal, without changing the law of settlement?

Mr. M'Farlane.—The law must, of course, be changed, to effect any real benefit.

The chairman.—Do you know any cases of poor persons being put on board in the dangerous state which you complain of?

Mr. M'Farlane—I mentioned the case of the poor woman far advanced in pregnancy. Proper agents should be appointed at the several ports to receive the poor on their arrival.

The Chairman—This would involve considerable expense and intricate machinery.

Mr. M'Farlane—There would be only three ports to make arrangements for—Dublin, Belfast, and Cork.

Mr. Herbert—But would the machinery be intricate? could not the relieving-officers, or other officials, be employed to take charge of the paupers, and forward the pauper to his own parish?

Mr. M'Farlane—Yes. Indeed the arrangements at all Irish ports would be simple and practicable, and information could be obtained from England before removals were made.

Sir Edward Grogan—Have you not known cases of poor persons sent over to Dublin by long sea passage inadequately clothed, and exposed to the weather for several days and nights?

Mr. M'Farlane—Yes; beyond a small sum of money, no provision was apparently made for their shelter.

The Chairman—From the majority of cases which are removed, can you state for what period they have generally resided in England?

Mr. M'Farlane—The constant remark is, that the poor who have resided a short time in England are not removed. They all, in presenting themselves at the workhouse for relief, can be discovered by their voice and manner to have lived many years in England.

The Chairman—Would not the reduction of the limit of irremovability meet with many such cases of removal?

Mr. M'Farlane—Decidedly. If you changed the law from five to three years, and extended the privilege from the parish to the union, you would mitigate the hardship considerably.

Mr. S. Estcourt—Is not your complaint that the law is at present of such a complicated nature, that though it professes to give redress, it fails to do so?

Mr. M'Farlane—Yes; we complain of the difficulties which prevent us from putting the law in force.

Mr. Herbert—Then your grievance is the worse; the law proposes a remedy in admitting your grievance, but fails to meet the difficulty?

Mr. M'Farlane—Precisely.

Mr. Henry Herbert stated that a good deal of evidence had been laid before the Select Committee, in 1854, which concerned this difficulty. Perhaps the committee could have it laid before them.

The Chairman—We must move for leave from the House to get copies of this evidence. I shall make an application to-night for the purpose.

Sir Wm. Miles—Can you form any estimate of the difference of expense which arises according to the port to which the poor man is removed?

Mr. M'Farlane—The difference is not great; generally a few shillings.

Mr. Beecroft—Are the poor always removed on deck?

Mr. M'Farlane—Always.

Mr. Beecroft—Do you believe that even women far advanced in pregnancy are so sent?

Mr. M'Farlane—I have known such cases—(sensation)—occasionally a little covering on deck is provided, but beyond this no difference is made.

Sir Edward Grogan—You wanted to mention a lunacy case.

Mr. M'Farlane—My object in mentioning it is to point out, that cases of idiotcy are sent over to us who are almost lunatics, and who cannot be expected to state their place of birth. There were seven cases of idiots who were sent back from America to England, and were removed to Ireland. They were evidently such as could not be examined before a magistrate. I should like to explain the case of the lunatic removed from Scotland. He was brought under the charge of two keepers to our board. He had been so violent that they were obliged to place him in a horse-box on deck. He was removed from Scotland on the order of another man, who stated that he was a native of Clare. At first I refused to relieve him, as he was not destitute, because two keepers had the responsibility of taking care of him. The keepers said they would allow him to go at large if I did not take him off their hands. I directed all the parties to be taken in charge by the police, and on inquiry I found that no lunatic asylum in Dublin would admit him, as he was a native of Clare. I consulted the Law Officers. They told me I must act on my own responsibility, and that they could give no advice. I left him in the police-office for the night. He did some violent act, and was then committed to prison as a dangerous lunatic.

Mr. M'Farlane read the deposition of a fellow-labourer, as to the native place and circumstances of the lunatic, Michael L. Sullivan. The complaint of the North Dublin Union was, that though the Scotch authorities knew the place of birth of the lunatic to be Clare, and that no relief could be given him in an asylum in Dublin, they sent him to the latter instead of his native place.

To the Chairman—We have constantly eighty paupers belonging to different parts of Ireland, in our union, who never were a day in Dublin before they were sent to us, from different parts of England.

Mr. Maguire—Though you complain of this grievance, you prefer to submit to it, and relieve any destitute person who applies, rather than subject yourself to the expense and annoyance of a law of settlement.

Mr. M'Farlane—Certainly. We dont wish the law of settlement to be introduced amongst us. It would lead to worse grievances.

Mr. Herbert—Do you think that any objection would be made by unions in the interior of Ireland, to receive back their native poor, removed from England, if the paupers sent them on.

Mr. M'Farlane—I don't think there would; but anything approaching the law of settlement would be a step backwards. Our experience of the English system deters us from making any such experiment.

Mr. Herbert—But could not facilities for forwarding poor to their native parishes, be arranged without introducing the law of settlement into Ireland.

Mr. M'Farlane—Decidedly. The only change I recommend is in the English law. Since it compels the poor to be removed it should also enable them to return to their native parish, and not drop them upon a district which they have never been before.

Sir William Miles—Why should you alter our law, and not your own?

Mr. M'Farlane—The grievance arises from your own law, and surely you should remedy it. Besides, an entirely new principle must be introduced into our law, which we cannot consent to.

Mr. M'Farlane supplied the committee with some particulars in statistics, and his examination closed.

Mr.